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Contents

PAGE	PAGE
EDITORIAL. 497	BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.— <i>Amos P. Wilder</i> 512
The Public Documents Bill, Printed Card Catalogs, Indexing Newspapers.	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. 513
THE GERMAN LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.— <i>Lodilia Ambrose</i> 499	Meeting of the Executive Board. Reprinting the A. L. A. Handbook.
THE INTERCHANGE OF MANUSCRIPTS BETWEEN LI- BRARIES.— <i>O. Hartwig</i> 503	LIBRARY CLUBS. 514
AN INDEX TO NEWSPAPERS, OR ANNUAL REGISTER OF EVENTS.— <i>R. R. Bowker</i> 506	Massachusetts Library Club, New York Library Club, Pennsylvania Library Club.
THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL. 507	REVIEWS. 516
CENTRAL CARD CATALOGING. 508	Flint, Statistics of Public Libraries. Australasian Bibliography.
THE HARTFORD LIBRARY AS A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. 511	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY. 518
SLATER LIBRARY, JEWETT CITY, CT. 511	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. 522
"HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE AND TOPICAL READING." 513	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION. 523
	BIBLIOGRAPHY. 523
	HUMORS AND BLUNDERS. 524

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MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THERE is good prospect of the passage of the public documents bill by the present Congress, especially if it can be pushed through in the Senate during the time the tariff bill is under discussion in the House. The bill, somewhat but not objectionably modified from the bill of previous years, was passed by the House of Representatives previous to the recess, and, as stated elsewhere, some amendments were made during the discussion which are definitely in the interest of libraries. The present A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents consists of Messrs. Bowker, Hovey, and Johnston, who are actively at work in favor of the bill, and they should have the support of librarians throughout the country. Individual letters should be addressed by librarians, one to the chairman or a member of the Senate Committee, which consists of Senators Gordon, Ransom, and Manderson, and one to each of the senators from the librarian's state. These letters should not only ask for the passage of the bill, but for its consideration by the Senate before the tariff bill gets the floor. They might also point out anew that under the present arrangement or lack of arrangement the government wastes an enormous amount of money in printing while the public depositories get few of the documents which the public most need to see. There is good reason to suppose that by energetic action during this session the bill, which has been under discussion for so many years, may become an actual accomplishment, and another chapter be added to the successes of the American Library Association.

"It never rains, but it pours." After looking forward for years to a system of printed catalog cards, the library world is now to have rival printed card catalogs, one furnished by the Library Bureau, the other by the new Rudolph Indexer Company, both of which, it is evident, will strive to the utmost to meet the demands and desires of the library public. We give elsewhere the leading points of the two schemes, both of which are interesting and either of which would undoubtedly be valuable to the library community. Competition is "the life of trade," and is

valuable; on the other hand, co-operation is important, and one feature of co-operation is that two people should not be doing the same work on parallel lines. The Library Bureau announced more than a year ago that it proposed to occupy the field previously exploited but not with permanency in New York, but it was not until the Rudolph Indexer plan came into the horizon that the Bureau plan was actually started. Perhaps it is to be regretted, in view of the desirability of developing the Indexer plan, that the Bureau has not confined itself to its large field of supplying library appliances, and left the other field to its younger rival. As a matter of fact, the business is scarcely large enough to be divided. Under the present circumstances, however, let us be thankful for having two sets of printed cards in place of none at all — and may the best win.*

THE samples submitted, both by the Library Bureau and the Indexer Company, are admirable for their purpose, leaving so little to be desired as well-nigh to realize that perfection for which all librarians sigh. One change might be suggested which is in line with common sense, but is unfortunately opposed to the present practice of all libraries, namely, the placing of the call-number on the right-hand side instead of on the left-hand side of the card. In reading from left to right, it is instinctive to read first whatever is nearer the left hand margin, and as a card catalog is made for readers, the title should come first and the call-number, which does not interest them until after they have read the title, should come last. Such a change would be kindred to the proposed change in addressing letters, by which the place should be brought above the name; both are logical and desirable, but each is so much opposed to present custom as to be considered impracticable but for the fact that the twentieth century, which is to be a sort of pre-millennial period, is near at hand. If annotations within the compass of the Weekly Record of *The Publishers' Weekly* could be added to each title,

* Written in the absence of Mr. C. A. Cutter abroad.—
R: R. B.

and if these annotations could be made in advance by specialists on the lines of Mr. Iles' suggestions for the evaluation of books, that part of the library millennium might, in fact, be reached without waiting for the twentieth century to pass.

THE question recurs, of course, whether the card catalog is, after all, the final form of the library catalog, and whether, having reached the millennium of the card catalog, we shall not have to begin over again on an improved system. The critic of the card catalog might say that the printed card is only a new stone for the pavement of a very much over-paved region. The Rudolph Indexer offers certainly a most ingenious solution of a pressing problem as a compromise between the card catalog and the printed catalog, having many of the advantages of both and avoiding many of the disadvantages of one or the other. The weakness of the card catalog lies quite outside the questions either of cost or of the perfection of the system. The card catalog, however perfect for the entry and description of a single book, is a clumsy and inadequate means of showing books by comparison or in classes. It does not matter how books are grouped in a card catalog, whether by grand divisions or by close classification; so long as the eye can catch but one title at a time, not only is the process of finding a book always slow, oftentimes difficult, and generally unsatisfactory, but it is practically impossible to make the rapid eye-comparison of titles necessary to make the selection which a reader wants to make rapidly and easily. There is no more interesting library problem of the moment than the test of the Rudolph Indexer as a device for presenting a large number of books to the eye at once without the disadvantage of the printed catalog, which is no sooner out than it is out of date.

BUT there is a difficulty in all these co-operative schemes which lies beyond the question of method. As long as a catalog is prepared within a library the average board of trustees rarely estimate upon its cost, and they practically take it for granted that it costs nothing. In libraries where there is a separate cataloging force the fact of the cost of a catalog thrusts itself upon trustees; elsewhere, not. In most libraries the cataloging work is sandwiched in between other library work, and it is not easy to see always how an individual salary could be saved by co-operative cataloging, to pay for which requires

a definite appropriation of money. Whatever the cost of a card catalog, written or printed, within the library, a proposition to spend money on a catalog at the rate of a cent a card, more or less, is quite another matter. Allowing an average of three cards to a title, it would be figured that it cost three cents a book, or \$30 for a thousand books, aside from the slight expense of handling the cards, and this to many boards of trustees would outweigh the very large actual saving in time, and therefore in effectiveness, of library workers. Probably one of the first tasks of librarians in introducing a co-operative card catalog will be to overcome the feeling of trustees against the distinct cash disbursement called for.

THE project of an index to newspapers seems so vast an attempt, even on the lines and limits suggested on another page, that at first it seems hopeless of realization. But almost equally hopeless would the present indices to magazines and essays have seemed 15 years ago, and their success has made each succeeding task less onerous and more practicable. The probabilities are that some of the newspapers selected would be quite willing to undertake the actual indexing of their own files for use in such a volume, for three of the New York papers—the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Mail and Express*—have at various times made yearly indexes, and a number of the other papers do the same in manuscript. The new work would then consist chiefly in systematizing work already done, compiling the results, and getting them into print.

BUT there are other difficulties to be considered quite apart from the question of labor and expense, and not the least important of these is the question of the permanence of the newspapers. It is to be questioned, if papers employ the grade of paper they now use, and if libraries continue to bind them as they come from the printing-office, whether 15 years from now there will be a file of New York papers in a condition to be used. Wood pulp has decided once for all the limit of time that a newspaper can be preserved, and to extend this it would be necessary to mount each issue on transparent linen, or by some other process artificially strengthen and preserve the paper. Granting this, an index to newspapers is only of value for a given length of time, and if such an index increases the use of newspapers, it really tends to shorten the period of their existence.

THE GERMAN LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY LODILLA AMBROSE, PH.M., *Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.*

IN a quiet corner of the German section in the gallery of the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Building, I found *Gruppe IX. der Universitäts-Ausstellung* (group 9 of the university exhibit); it proved to be *die Bibliotheks-Ausstellung* (the library exhibit). Dr. Constantin Noerrenberg, Ph.D., *Custos* (assistant librarian) of the University of Kiel, was in charge, and spared no pains in showing the library exhibit to those American librarians who availed themselves of this opportunity of learning something of the ways of their German co-laborers.

The exhibit was arranged by Dr. Arnim Graesel, assistant librarian of the University of Berlin, and the *Special-Katalog der Bibliotheks-Ausstellung* was also prepared by him. Comparison shows that the catalog of the exhibit follows an arrangement very similar to that used in his *Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre*; in fact one could hardly find a better companion to his admirable handbook than this very exhibit.

The introduction to the catalog gives the history of this first (so far as known) collective German library exhibit. The undertaking was suggested in February, 1892, in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswissenschaft*; the Prussian Ministry of Education took it up, and commissioned the Royal Library of Berlin to execute the project. Many German libraries, both in and outside of Prussia, promised their co-operation. The grant of funds for the exhibit was secured, its preparation was begun in December, 1892, and was of necessity finished before the middle of February, 1893. It was complete in itself, but was included in the German university exhibit. One hundred and twenty-three libraries contributed to it, some of them very extensively; but some important libraries, as the Royal Library of Munich, the library of the University of Leipzig, and the library of the *Reichstag* were not represented in the exhibit. These libraries are *wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken*, or libraries of a high grade used by scholarly readers. The public library movement in the American sense is still insignificant in Germany. The *Stadtbibliotheken* are free, but they contain no fiction, and are used by the more highly educated classes.

The avowed object was to make a systematic showing of German library economy, including

the management of libraries, their architecture and interior fittings, and the acquisition, binding, cataloging, and use of books. Some characteristic features could, in the nature of the case, be shown only in part; the scholarly education and special training of German librarians could only be described; sections only of classified catalogs, of catalogs of manuscripts and incunabula could be exhibited. But the literature shown supplemented the exhibit itself at many points. Dr. Karl Dziatzko, chief librarian of the University of Göttingen and the only professor of library science in Germany, prepared for the exhibit the monograph, *Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken Deutschlands mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Preussens*; of its contents more at another time. The treasures of German libraries could not be brought for direct inspection, but the effort was made to give at least a hint of their extent by showing photographic copies of manuscripts and early prints.

The exhibit was classified as follows: selected literature on libraries, library buildings and their fittings, general administration, cataloging systems, the use of libraries, and fac-similes of manuscripts and incunabula.

The exhibit of library literature included many of the books described in Dr. Graesel's *Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre* and some others. The periodicals shown in complete sets were *Serapeum*, *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, and *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*; in this connection Dr. Karl Dziatzko's *Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten* should be mentioned also. Of practical bibliographical interest to American librarians were *Gesamt-Verlags-Katalog des Deutschen Buchhandels* (Münster, 1881-82, 14 v.), the catalog of the German book trade arranged by publishers; Müller's *Die wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert* (Berlin, 1883-87), a bibliographical list of the publications of German learned societies in this century; and *Schwenke's Adressbuch der Deutschen Bibliotheken* (1893).

The exhibit included also special publications issued by German libraries, together with their histories, statistics, and annual reports, a mine of material ready to the hand of one who could

command the time to work it. The Royal Library of Berlin publishes annually two useful bibliographies, *Jahres-Verzeichniss der an den Deutschen Universitäten erschienenen Schriften* (v. 1-7, 1885-92), and *Jahres-Verzeichniss der an den Deutschen Schulanstalten erschienenen Abhandlungen* (v. 1-3, 1889-91). This library prints its yearly accessions with the title *Verzeichniss der aus der neu erschienenen Literatur erworbenen Druckschriften*, making a thick volume.

Three other groups of the university exhibit, though distinct from the library exhibit, were closely allied with it, *Gruppe I., Sammelwerk über die Deutschen Universitäten, Gruppe II., Universitäts-Literatur, and Gruppe VII., Wissenschaftliche Zeitschriften*. The *Sammelwerk über die Deutschen Universitäten* was edited for the university exhibit by Dr. W. Lexis, of the University of Göttingen; it consists of monographs on all the different departments of German university work written by eminent specialists. The special articles are preceded by two of more general import, *Wesen und geschichtliche Entwicklung der Deutschen Universitäten*, by Dr. Paulsen, Berlin, and *Allgemeine Statistik der Deutschen Universitäten*, by Dr. Conrad, Halle. *Universitäts-Literatur* contained 1238 volumes of the more recent works on German universities; the first section related to the universities in general, the second contained the biographies of distinguished university men, and the third was devoted to works about individual universities and examples of their publications. Under *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschriften* some idea was given of the extent of German scientific periodical literature. A bibliographical list, edited by Dr. T. Gleiniger, *Custos* of the Royal Library of Berlin, was published, *Verzeichniss der in Deutschland erschienenen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften* (118 pages); and the last volumes of thirty-two *Jahresberichte* of single sciences were exhibited. In this connection it was suggested to the writer that German librarians would be glad to get the opinions of American librarians as to the desirability and method of making a "German Poole's Index." Some model libraries of text-books were shown in other parts of the educational exhibit.

Thirteen libraries sent photographs and plans of their buildings, and there were a few models of fittings. Some of these buildings had been previously described in detail in Dr. Graesel's *Grundzüge*, but the large photographs made a more effective showing than the small cuts. The

old library buildings were chiefly of historical interest. The new style of library architecture in vogue in Germany was well shown by the buildings of Kiel, Halle, Greifswald, Strassburg, and the additions of Göttingen. All of these use the *Magazinsystem* (stack system). Some of the large reading-rooms looked very convenient and attractive.

Three models of movable shelving were shown. The shelving invented by Dr. Ebrard, chief librarian of the *Stadtbibliothek* of Frankfurt a. M., is made on the same principle as Green's, but it is of wood; it promises to be popular in Germany. The Lipman and the Ständer shelving are both easily moved. The case for the card catalog boxes, as used at the University of Giessen, has four revolving circular platforms; on these are placed the large squarish pasteboard boxes which hold the cards. Each platform revolves separately, so that the reader can consult any part of the catalog without moving from his place. Each box is lettered and provided with a handle; when the cover is removed, each end opens out so as to give the cards the proper slant. The outside corner of the library section is a model of the delivery-desk used at the University of Halle; the attendant takes in and gives out books and files borrowers' slips without leaving his seat. The *Bücherwagen* (book-truck) from the University of Göttingen looks like a push-cart covered with leather; it has three rubber-tired wheels, one of which turns in any direction, and it moves easily; the sides may be let down, but are held in place by a strap across each end.

Under the head of administration were shown sets of printed blanks arranged by libraries in neatly bound volumes, lists of the official documents of several libraries, the regulations governing dealings with booksellers and bookbinders, and samples of bindery books and order books. At the University of Göttingen the exchange account is kept on large specially ruled cards; the name of the institution exchanging heads the cards; on one-half of it is the record of what has been sent to that institution, on the other the record of what it has sent to the University of Göttingen; a single glance shows how the account with any institution balances.

The cataloging exhibit was arranged as follows: accession catalogs, alphabetical bound and card catalogs, systematic or classified bound and card catalogs, outlines of classification, book labels, shelf catalogs, catalogs of manuscripts and incunabula, and printed catalogs of every kind.

Turning first to the accession catalogs, the

Royal Library of Berlin exhibited its continuation cards and its periodical cards. In both cases large cards were used, and they were arranged alphabetically (by the catchword selected according to rules differing slightly from Dziatzko's) in a sample drawer of the card catalog. This record on cards shows the receipt of every number or part; only entire volumes or the parts received during a year are entered in the regular accession catalog; when a continuation is completed its card is removed, and cards that are full are replaced by others. Some German libraries keep two accession catalogs, one for books purchased and the other for books given. The Murhard City Library, of Kassel, keeps its continuations and gifts on slips in a form of binder.

In general it may be said that alphabetic author catalogs and classified subject catalogs are found in nearly all the large libraries of Germany. The bound catalogs are folio volumes. At the Royal Library of Berlin the bound catalogs include that of authors, that of anonymous books, and the systematic catalogs. The accessions are printed, then cut up, and the separate entries pasted in their proper places in the catalogs. Bound alphabetical catalogs were exhibited also by Bonn, Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Kiel; the one shown by Bonn was a short-title index without imprints; the catalogs of Göttingen and Kiel give full entries, each author has his leaf, and the volumes are provided with guards so that additional leaves may be pasted in as needed.

Thirteen libraries sent illustrations of their alphabetical card catalogs. The alphabetical card catalog of the Royal Library of Berlin is on large cards; it contains authors and the titles of anonymous books in one alphabet, and follows a newer code of rules than the bound alphabetical catalog. In the card catalog case each drawer has a brass frame lying across its top; this is locked in at the front end by a key, and the frame is hinged in the middle so that it may be lifted from the front half of the drawer without taking it all out. The library of the University of Berlin exhibited cards written on the Remington typewriter; the number required for a book is written at one time by the carbon paper process, the paper slips are pasted on the cards, and the headings are added by hand. Many of the catalog cards and cases exhibited seemed too large for convenient use. The Murhard City Library of Kassel uses a *Kapsel* for holding its catalog cards. The cards are of rather heavy paper; each has notches

on each side near one end; the covers which make the *Kapsel* have corresponding notches; two knife-like metal clasps, bent in opposite directions at the ends, fit these notches exactly, and hold the cards and the covers together; a third clasp runs through the middle of the book and through notches in the first two. This library uses the same *Kapsel* for many of its other records. At the University of Marburg the cards are oblong, and are secured between two pieces of strong paper by tapes tied around one end of the bundle. These packages of cards are kept in pasteboard boxes open at one end; the closed end is lettered, and the boxes are arranged in order in pigeon-holes. The entries are written across the narrow way of the cards; a package may be held by the tied end and rapidly leaved in either direction.

Systematic or classified catalogs, so characteristic of German libraries, were exhibited both in bound volumes and on cards; 16 libraries sent exact copies of sections of their classified catalogs. Only two catalogs were shown that were alphabetical subject catalogs in the American sense, and as far as I could find there was no example of a dictionary catalog. One of the subject catalogs came from the *Stadtbibliothek* of Cologne; it was on cards arranged as at the Murhard City Library of Kassel, but it was for persons and places only, and more of an index than a catalog. The other subject catalog was from the University of Marburg; it was on cards arranged as described above.

In this connection were exhibited *Buchetiketten* (book-labels) in use in Germany. Some libraries use labels of different colors for different sections of their classification, some use labels of different shapes for the several sizes of books; some use letters to represent the chief sections of the classification in the call numbers, others use abbreviations of the subject, some add a size symbol. The University of Göttingen uses a Latin abbreviation, as *Hist. Rom.* for *Historia Romana*, with figures as a call number.

Two shelf catalogs were on exhibition, but the fact was noted in connection with them that the place of a shelf catalog is usually filled by the systematic catalog, as the classification is generally identical on the shelves and in the systematic catalog.

Among the manuscript catalogs of incunabula, that of Göttingen on large cards deserves especial mention for its fulness and the extreme care used in its preparation.

The printed catalogs were of every kind. The

Royal Library of Berlin exhibited its printed annual accession catalog. 80 libraries sent their printed *Hauptkataloge* (main catalogs). One of these, the systematic catalog of the *Reichsgericht* (supreme court), may be briefly noted; the catalog is preceded by a full outline of the classification of this great law library; it is followed by an alphabetical subject index and an alphabetical author index. It took but a moment, for instance, to ascertain that the library had Cooley's works on the constitutional law of the United States. 27 libraries exhibited printed catalogs of manuscripts; five, printed catalogs of incunabula; and 12 various other printed catalogs. The *Verzeichniss der Zeit- und Vereinschriften* of the Royal Library of Berlin is a good-sized book in itself; it shows that the library takes the LIBRARY JOURNAL, but it shows it under *Journal*.

Under the division "the use of libraries" were examples of call slips and overdue notices, records of books loaned, statistical tables, request books, and so on. A double charging system is the common one in Germany, with slips for the readers' account and a ledger for the book account. The call slips are arranged alphabetically by the readers' names, and the ledger is arranged alphabetically by the author, if there is one, or by the catchword. At the Royal Library of Berlin guarantee blanks of different colors are used for different classes of readers, with readers' cards and call slips of corresponding colors. Other cards issued are reading-room cards, cards admitting to the manuscript collections, and to the shelves. Persons desiring to draw books leave their call slips in boxes placed in different parts of the library; these slips are collected at intervals, and the books may be had in the delivery-room two hours after they are called for. Books may be kept one month and renewed; practically the number of books that may be taken at one time is not limited. Books that are out when called for may be reserved for delivery when they are returned to the library. From nine to three o'clock books may be obtained for immediate use in the reading-room. At the University of Göttingen the book account is kept on cards arranged alphabetically. Minute and carefully prepared statistics were shown by 14 libraries. Some libraries loan their periodicals for a certain time to reading circles of learned and professional men; some examples of the check-lists and regulations used in the dealings with these circles were shown.

18 of the libraries exhibited fac-similes of manuscripts in their possession. One of these was

the complete fac-simile of *Die Manesse'sche Liederhandschrift*, in two large folio volumes, owned by the University of Heidelberg; \$125,000 was paid for the original. The collection of fac-simile manuscripts included early Christian, Oriental, middle high German, Mexican, Arabic, Persian, Coptic, Syrian, Sanskrit, Aztec, and others. These copies give a hint of the richness of the manuscript treasures of Germany ("um auf diesen werthvollen Bestandtheil wenigstens hinzuweisen").

Two libraries, the Royal Public Library of Stuttgart, and the Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel, made individual exhibits. The Stuttgart Library occupies a new stone building in the style of the Renaissance, completed in 1885; the stack system of book storage is used. The exhibit followed in the main the lines of the general exhibit. The Wolfenbüttel Library has a new building, finished in 1887. It showed its system of printing its catalog cards; on the top line are printed all the headings under which the book is to be entered; the superfluous headings are trimmed out in each case, the slip is mounted on a card, and the card put in its place in the catalog. The library exhibited and distributed to some extent, *Instruktion für die Bearbeitung des alphabetischen Zettelkatalog in der herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel*, by Dr. O. von Heineemann, with *Erläuterungen und Beispiele*, by Dr. Gustav Milchsack.

At the close of the exposition the exhibit had not been sold, so it will probably be returned to Germany and kept there as a permanent exhibit of German library economy. After an examination of it one can but conclude that many libraries in Germany are doing excellent work as individual libraries. The need, in order to attain further development, is the unification of library interests in Germany; what would better promote this end than a *Deutscher Bibliotheks-Verein*? Co-operation for a brief period produced this exhibit; co-operation for a series of years with definite aims in view would certainly lead to results beneficial not only to German libraries but to libraries everywhere.

German librarians are evidently bestowing great care on their work and giving attention to technical matters. The newer buildings, as seen in plans and photographs, are very pleasing. The catalogs, written in large folio volumes or on cards, in some cases as large as the letter press of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, are ponderous and cumbersome to handle compared with the best American catalogs. The German libraries differ from

the American in having many more manuscripts and early prints that require exhaustive cataloging. The long titles necessary to distinguish between those that are distinct without much difference have probably had their influence on the size of pages and cards in catalogs. It is to be hoped that there will some day be less bulky clues to some of these great collections. It seems slow to wait two hours for a book after calling for it, but there are few American libraries where you can draw as many books at once as you can in the Royal Library of Berlin, for example, or where you will find as many

volumes shelved in the reading-room as a reference library to which you have the freest access. Judging from this exhibit, Germany's great libraries are research libraries for scholars; the exhibit does not answer, except negatively, the question, What is being done in Germany to extend, encourage, and satisfy the reading habit among the people?

In view of the example of successful co-operation afforded by this exhibit American librarians will certainly look for other examples of equally successful co-operation among their German fellow laborers.

THE INTERCHANGE OF MANUSCRIPTS BETWEEN LIBRARIES.*

By DR. O. HARTWIG, *Chief Librarian, Royal University Library, Halle, Germany.*

It is generally known that an agreement, to which the royal Prussian government gave the initiative, has now been formed between a number of European states, by which the state libraries of the respective countries directly send each other manuscripts under condition of reciprocity. In the seventh volume of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, edited by me (p. 101), I have caused to be published the rescript of the Prussian minister of education, Von Gossler, dated January 8, 1890, underlying this agreement, and I have since repeatedly reported in the same paper the progress which this very timely enterprise has made and is still making. All the German states, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have joined the movement, and manuscripts have also been sent to sister institutions by some university libraries of England, Italy, and Russia, without making it necessary to call upon the ministries of foreign affairs for their aid in the matter. This is just what was to be avoided. For France and Italy, and Spain in a measure, also forward manuscripts, if the respective ministry is asked for their transmission. The manuscripts are then sent in a diplomatic way. Within the states that have signified their willingness to directly interchange manuscripts on the condition of reciprocity, there still exists this difference, that in some of them the directors of the libraries are permitted to send out manuscripts without further authority, while in other states the directors of a library must first ask the

permission of superior authority. Concerning the matter itself there is no material difference, for the minister in charge will, in the majority of cases, decide as the directors of the library suggest. To timid librarians this latter method might possess some comfort; but the loss of time sustained by those who desire to use the manuscripts must always be attached to it.

The fact that the proposition of the Prussian government has found approval in so many European states, and that it was joyfully welcomed by scholars of all countries demonstrates that it was highly opportune. And, indeed, the sending of manuscripts from library to library could now hardly be dispensed with, at least not in Europe, considering the present state of the historic-philological sciences; and the fact that all that facilitates such interchange must benefit those sciences. It is true that in former times the editor of an old text contented himself by basing it upon a manuscript just at hand. But even in the time immediately succeeding the invention of printing manuscripts were sent abroad for the purpose of publication. And not only were the means of transportation in those days much more unsafe than in our time, but the editor of a text of an old classic or a mediæval chronicle needed many less manuscripts for his work than now. For at present it is required of a good edition that it be prepared on the basis of all the valuable manuscripts within reach. But how is this possible if at least a good portion of the required manuscripts cannot be sent to the places where they are needed? Who can collate all the manuscripts of one author that may be in existence between

* Paper read before the Congress of Librarians, Chicago, July 14, 1893; translated by E. F. L. Gauss.

Moscow and Lisbon, and from Christiania to Palermo, at the different places where they happen to be? In some cases attempts are made to overcome the difficulty by sending to the librarian sheets with questions relating to the meaning of the manuscripts in their charge. But that can only be done where there is a previous understanding concerning the most important critical questions—*i.e.*, where quite a number of manuscripts have already been used. And even then the result of such a method of questioning, when the manuscript is of any importance at all, is generally that the questioner finds himself compelled, after all, to examine the manuscript in person. I may mention an example from my own personal experience in illustration of this statement. Professor Karl Geldner, formerly in Tuebingen, now in Berlin, had assumed the difficult task of producing a definitive edition of the "Avesta." For this purpose he needed a large number of manuscripts of the sacred books of the Parsees. It would have been quite impossible for the editor to personally collate those in India, Persia, London, Copenhagen, etc. Therefore they were sent to Professor Geldner from public collections, and by private persons, from Bombay, Madras, etc., to Tuebingen, and later to Halle, some of them having gone with Professor Geldner to Berlin, without having suffered any damage, while in return we possess an excellent edition of the "Avesta," though it is as yet incomplete. And suppose one of these manuscripts had been damaged, or had been lost, for instance on its return to Teheran, what loss would it be to science after the manuscript had once been used thoroughly, since under all circumstances it would have had to sink back into its former oblivion?

Therefore I hope that American librarians will express themselves unanimously in favor of the direct interchange of manuscripts from library to library, though your libraries could only make use of it in exceptional cases, as they are not in position at present to lay claim to membership, in consequence of the reciprocity clause, although single libraries on the other side of the ocean have willingly sent out some of their manuscripts. Nor can it be denied that the dangers coupled with the transmission of manuscripts across the sea are considerably greater than their shipment on land; for more accidents still happen at sea than on railways, where destruction by fire, etc., is a rare occurrence. Indeed, packages of printed matter and

manuscripts registered and provided with a declaration of their value are, in Europe, so rarely lost in transmission through the mails that the possibility hardly deserves mention. According to the information of the director of the German Imperial Post Department, there is lost annually in Germany one package out of 238,000, the value of which is given. This is based on an average of five years. In reference to registered packages the relation is the same. For countries of the Postal Union, where packages are transmitted through the mails, similar statistics do not exist.

But although the danger coupled with the interchange of manuscripts is in fact very slight, and even though the manuscripts are conscientiously taken care of at the libraries and are only permitted to be used there—which supposition, I think, applies in every case, as manuscripts are at least as carefully handled by the library that borrows them, as by the one that loans them—yet all manuscripts cannot be shipped without exception. There are among them precious works, "unica," adorned with fine initials and pictures, which a conscientious librarian never allows to leave his charge, because every possibility of danger to them must be avoided. As examples of this class I will mention the "Codex Alexandrinus" or "Vaticanus" of the Bible, the "Codex Argenteus" of Ulfilas, and the Florentine "Pandect" manuscript. Some other manuscripts will not bear shipping because their condition cannot stand handling. Although manuscripts of this kind, even though they are not shipped, will sooner or later meet destruction, yet even the best preserved manuscripts which have already successfully resisted many centuries, are still subject to destruction by fire, theft, etc., even though they do not leave their place of keeping. Now would it not be possible to bring about a state of greater safety for these latter manuscripts as an indemnification for the dangers to which the less valuable ones are, at least in a measure, exposed by transmission? This may not be necessary directly, for every librarian who has any sense of duty and to whom such treasures are intrusted will do his very best to protect them.

Indirectly, however, we are in position to do something towards protecting against destruction not the most valuable manuscripts themselves, but at least that which is preserved to us in them, and to compensate us for their not being within our reach. In our times the multi-

plying arts have made such progress that the duplicating of every manuscript is made possible, and copies can, in case of loss, replace originals, as far as is necessary for scientific purposes. Indeed, we often experience the fact that the photographic apparatus sees things upon manuscripts and reproduces them, which before we did not see with our own eyes. But up to this day, comparatively little use has been made of photographic multiplying processes in reproducing valuable manuscripts; I, at least, have heard more of intended photographic reproductions of manuscripts than I have ever seen. There is no doubt that in later years progress has been made in this direction also, and numerous photographic copies of manuscripts have been taken. But has this been done in the case of more valuable manuscripts? It is not my intention to deny that it has been done in single cases; but most of the manuscripts recently reproduced by photographic process belong to the class of newly found, more or less complete fragments of classic and early Christian literature. Manuscripts which have been known for a long time, and which are the most important of all, are not among them. The reasons for this fact are apparent enough. Photographic reproductions have been too expensive until now, and the sale, therefore, small. But that may change as soon as the matter, so important for the preservation of the most valuable existing documents, is taken in hand in a systematic manner and without prejudice. To this end I would ask your co-operation, the more so as a truly international enterprise is in question.

I wish, therefore, to lay before you a proposition which, for the present, should be looked at only as a suggestion. I propose the formation of an association for the gradual photographic multiplication of manuscripts of the first rank in the world. As the seat of the direction of this association, I would recommend the University Library at Leyden, in order to exclude all national rivalry. Mr. W. R. du Rieu, the director, is highly respected as a librarian and a scholar. The institution is famous of old, and well located for international intercourse. Mr. du Rieu, to whom great credit is due also in the matter of direct interchange of manuscripts between libraries, in a letter written to me on May 16, this year, has signified his willingness to take the matter into his hands, should he be requested to do so. The director of the association, who would have to be intrusted especially with the

management of the finances, should be assisted by an advisory council, consisting of the directors of the foremost libraries of Europe and the chief of one of the great American libraries. For these positions I would propose the chief librarians of Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, of the "Laurentiana" of Florence and the "Vaticana" at Rome. If the association would not be encumbered by a directory of too many heads, then I might recommend the addition of the chief librarians of Munich, Oxford, and St. Petersburg. This directory would have the task of selecting the manuscripts to be photographed for the association as proposed by the managing director, of obtaining the permission of the respective libraries to photograph the selected manuscripts, and of determining the order of the annual publications. As the yearly subscription for each member of the association I would propose an amount of from 100 to 150 marks (\$25 to \$37.50). As soon as 100 members have permanently signed, the association is to be considered as founded.

The publications are to be sent out from Leyden; they should be issued in good and uniform style, while the manner of reproduction of the manuscripts themselves would have to depend on the nature of the latter, and be left to the decision of the directory. If a manuscript could not be published completely in any one year, it should be distributed over several years.

I do not care to enter into more definite recommendations at this time. For even to the question, which is nearest at hand, as to whether my proposition can be carried out at all on account of the cost, I can only say that all my attempts to arrive at a safe result have been unsuccessful. That we cannot be surprised at, since the prices for photographic multiplication of manuscripts vary materially at different places. But I think that, according to information received from an expert in Germany, no more than two pfennige ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent.) for a square centimetre of good photo-lithographic work need to be figured, aside from the print and paper. At the seat of many libraries there are good photographic establishments which would attend to the original copying cheaply, not taking state institutions into consideration, like the state printing offices at Berlin and Vienna, the technical bureau of the Italian Military Commandery at Florence, and perhaps the Imprimerie Nationale at Paris, which, no doubt, would come to the assistance of such an association, the intention of which would not be to do business.

AN INDEX TO NEWSPAPERS, OR ANNUAL REGISTER OF EVENTS.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

To index newspapers of the past as Dr. Poole has indexed periodicals and Mr. Fletcher essay literature and composite books, would be practically an impossibility, valuable beyond measure as such an index would be to the historical student and to others engaged in research. But it may be practicable to provide an index to the newspaper literature of the day, *i.e.*, the year, such as will meet the wants of reading-room inquirers and ordinary users of libraries on the one side, and of newspaper offices on the other.

In planning, in its final form, as a complement to the "Annual American Catalogue" of the books of the year, the "Annual Literary Index," including the continuation both of Poole and of Fletcher, it became evident that these two volumes needed to be rounded out with a similar index to newspaper literature, which is more and more commanding—and rightly commanding—the attention of live librarians.

The plan was not started at that time, partly because it seemed desirable to obtain for the "Annual Literary Index" the same surety of footing which has now been obtained for the "Annual American Catalogue," before undertaking further enterprises in this direction. Some consultation and correspondence were had, however, with journalists and others, and it may not be inappropriate at this time to indicate the plan then outlined. If there is sufficient likelihood of library support, in addition to that which should be expected from newspaper offices, it may be possible to enter upon the undertaking with 1894 or 1895.

Essentially the same general news appears in most newspapers. The variety of local news is, of course, infinite, and it would not be practicable to follow this into detail. But most of the local matter which is important enough to be of general interest appears in the despatches of the Associated Press in the dailies of all the large cities. What is not transmitted in this way, but is chiefly local in character and yet of some permanent value, would of course be found in the dailies of individual centres.

The plan is to arrange, therefore, for the indexing of perhaps eight or ten dailies from as many cities, covering chiefly the news matter of general interest, which would be indexed by its date and not by the individual newspaper, but including also specific articles of importance, such as editorial discussions, notable reviews, and notable

biographies of deceased persons, which would be indexed by newspapers. Such papers as the Boston *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the leading representatives of the far West and the South, would naturally be the basis for such an index, which would also be practically an index to other dailies in the respective cities and to newspapers generally, whether daily or weekly, throughout the country. The *Congressional Record* should be included, and this should be indexed both by date and by page references.

Such an index would, of course, be essentially topical in character and would naturally follow a scheme of close classification, probably on the dictionary plan of entry. In general it would be very like an extension of the index to the New York *Tribune*, which in its series of annual issues forms the best substitute for the kind of work here outlined that is in the possession of libraries to-day. Considerable support for such an enterprise should be found in the newspaper offices themselves, although newspapers, expecting "editor's copies," are not usually buyers of books.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the extent to which such an index would reach—possibly a volume about the dimensions of the "Annual American Catalogue." Several plans for doing the work have been considered, co-operative on the one side and centralized on the other, but as yet no definite scheme has been worked out.

This scheme would provide only for an annual index, which, while invaluable in libraries and newspaper offices, would not meet daily wants, such as Mr. Tillinghast is endeavoring to provide for his clientèle. It might be practicable to arrange to do that work co-operatively within each city, by a plan under which each library should index one or more newspapers, and by aid of a duplicating process should exchange cards promptly. If such a plan were well systematized, these cards could be used as the raw material for the annual index above outlined. Ultimately printed cards might be furnished by the Indexer Co. or the Bureau. I shall content myself at this writing with putting these suggestions before the library community, inviting comment and suggestion from those who are interested in the scheme.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL.

THE Public Documents Bill, which in its amended form was passed by the House of Representatives previous to the recess, is now pending before the Senate under the charge of a senate committee, composed of Senators Gordon, Ransom, and Manderson. The bill is substantially the same as it was when it passed the Senate during the last Congress. It was originally prepared by a joint committee of the two houses, which consisted of Senators Manderson, Hawley, and Gorman, with two members of the House, Mr. Russell and Mr. Richardson. This committee was appointed and prepared the bill under a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress, passed on the last day of the Fifty-first Congress. The bill passed the Senate during the last session of Congress, and was considered by the House, and after being amended in some particulars passed that body, but the House amendments were never considered by the Senate, and hence it did not become a law. In its present form the bill is in most respects very satisfactory. It does not provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Documents, on which should devolve the distribution of all government publications, and which would be the only effective remedy for the evils attending the present mode of distribution; but it meets the chief needs of libraries by provisions that are more adequate and satisfactory than any heretofore existing. The amendments that are of special interest to libraries are given below:

Section 51 provides that "the Public Printer shall sell to any person or persons who may apply additional or duplicate stereotype or electrototype plates from which any government publication is printed, at a price not to exceed the cost of the metal and making to the government, and ten per centum added: Provided, That the full amount of the price shall be paid when the order is filed; and, Provided further, That no publication reprinted from such stereotype or electrototype plates and no other government publication shall be copyrighted."

In regard to the House documents and reports, *unbound*, section 53 provides—"after the usual provisions for distribution to Senate and House document-rooms, etc.—that there shall be distributed "to each designated depository and State and Territorial library, one copy, said depository or library to designate to the Public Printer before the beginning of Congress whether they wish a bound or unbound copy." The same section provides that Senate documents and reports, *unbound*, are to be sent to libraries in the same way as the House documents.

In regard to the Senate documents and reports, *bound*, it is provided in section 53 that "in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories."

In section 54 it is provided that "The Public Printer shall print such additional number of copies of each Senate and House public bill, joint, concurrent and simple resolution as will enable him to send one copy of each reported to either House, that go upon its calendar, togeth-

er with the report thereon to each State and Territorial library and to each depository of public documents which shall notify him prior to the convening of each Congress of its desire to receive them."

Section 57 provides that in the distribution of publications of departments—documents "not bearing a Congressional number"—there shall be sent "one copy to each designated depository and State and Territorial library. The custodians of said libraries to indicate to the Public Printer before the beginning of Congress whether bound or unbound copies are desired."

Section 60 is as follows: "The Superintendent of Documents in the Interior Department is hereby authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not herein specifically directed, said cost to be estimated by the Public Printer and based upon printing from stereotyped plates; but only one copy of any document shall be sold to the same person, excepting libraries or schools by which additional copies are desired for separate departments thereof, and members of Congress; and whenever any officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale shall desire to be relieved of the same, he is hereby authorized to turn them over to the superintendent of documents, who shall receive and sell them under the provisions of this section. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be covered into the Treasury quarterly and placed to the credit of the general fund for public printing, and the superintendent of documents shall report annually the number of copies of each and every document sold by him and the price of the same. He shall also report annually the number of documents received by him and the disposition made of the same."

Section 62 is as follows: "The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the clerk and doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress and the Senate and House libraries, and all such documents shall by the superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding-rooms, be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal in the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value, to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding-rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: Provided, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House, shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: and Provided further, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the Senate and House libraries caused by wear or loss."

In section 63, relating to "all documents at

present remaining in charge" of the various departments, bureaus, etc., it is provided that "It shall be the duty of the superintendent of documents within thirty days after the approval of this act to prepare a catalogue of the hundreds of thousands of volumes now held in reserve and unavallable for distribution, and which catalogue shall be made accessible to all Senators, Representatives and Delegates and he shall apportion each and every sort of book and document equally among Senators, Representatives and Delegates."

In section 70 it is provided that each Representative and Delegate shall receive thirty copies of the *Congressional Record*, "of which number eight shall be sent one each to such public or school libraries as shall be designated for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate in Congress. In addition to this number fourteen copies of the Record of the Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-third Congress shall be furnished each Representative and Delegate . . ."

The following circular, recently sent out to librarians by the state librarian and ex-state librarian of Indiana, summarizes the more important library amendments to the bill as it now stands:

"The National House of Representatives has adopted in substance the three amendments asked by the state libraries and designated depositories, and passed the document bill. The amendments as adopted are as follows:

"1. For documents 'bearing a congressional number, i.e., such as come in the leather-bound sets,' the amendment provides:

"In section 55, line 17, and also in the same section, line 22, after the word copies insert: To each public depository and state or territorial library one copy, said depository or library to designate to Public Printer, before the beginning of Congress, whether they wish a bound or unbound copy."

"In other words, you may have them unbound as quickly as printed if you want them. There will be no trouble in getting an additional bound set from your congressional representative, as they are printed in large numbers.

"2. For bills and resolutions the amendment provides:

"The Public Printer shall print such additional number of copies of each Senate and House public bill, joint, concurrent, and simple resolution as will enable him to send one copy of each reported to either house, that goes upon the calendar, together with the report thereon to each state and territorial library, and to each depository of public documents which shall notify him, prior to the convening of each Congress, of its desire to receive them."

"In other words, we shall have every bill and resolution that comes before Congress for discussion and vote, together with the report on the same. Heretofore, we received none of them.

"3. For publications of the departments — 'documents not bearing a congressional number' — the amendment provides:

"One copy shall be sent to each designated depository and state and territorial library; the custodian of said library to indicate to the Public Printer, before the convening of Congress, whether bound or unbound copies are desired."

"In other words, we receive every document which goes to the Library of Congress, and that covers everything but blanks, forms, and circu-

lars. The requirement to specify whether wanting bound or unbound was evidently introduced under a misapprehension and amounts to nothing. Nine-tenths of these documents are put in paper cover only. Ask for them 'unbound.'

"Your letters have roused in Congress a general disposition to favor libraries, and the bill is now much more liberal to them in several respects. For example, the House amendment as to distribution of the *Congressional Record* adds:

"To each of such eight public or school libraries as shall be designated for this purpose by each representative and delegate in Congress, one copy of the daily Record."

"And as to priority in binding the leather-bound sets:

"And in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories."

"As it now stands there is little more that any library could ask, and we ought now to unite in a final effort to have the bill accepted by the Senate as it passed the House. Will you not please write your senators, urging them to this action, as the bill will probably be before the Senate very soon? Very truly,

"M. E. AHERN, State Librarian.

"J. P. DUNN, Ex-State Librarian.

"STATE LIBRARY OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, OCT. 23, 1893."

CENTRAL CARD CATALOGING.

CENTRAL card cataloging — i.e., the issue of satisfactory printed catalog cards to libraries from a central office — has long been recognized as one of the greatest needs of latter-day library work. Since the first meeting of the American Library Association in 1877 plans for furnishing such printed cards promptly enough and cheaply enough to make the undertaking successful have been proposed, considered, and discussed at intervals. The difficulty of enlisting sufficient library support to give the necessary financial basis for the work, and of overcoming its other obstacles — mechanical, financial, and administrative — have caused its development to be looked upon by librarians at large as a fair but baseless "castle in Spain." Some librarians have adopted the plan started, we believe, by Mr. Crunden at the St. Louis Public School Library, of subscribing for several copies of *The Publishers' Weekly*, cutting out its full title entries and annotations and pasting these on cards, and the *Title Ship Registry*, issued during 1879 was intended to put these entries and notes more conveniently to the service of librarians, by printing them on one side of thin paper which could easily be pasted on catalog cards. This scheme did not obtain sufficient support to make its continuance practicable. By co-operation between the Publishing Section of the A. L. A. and the office of *The Publishers' Weekly* a series of catalog cards was issued in 1887, but not on a sufficiently large scale and with sufficient promptness to give a fair commercial test of the support for such a scheme. With the new year, however, there is little doubt that central cataloging

will become an established fact. Two rival plans have been submitted to the library world, outlining proposed methods for the work. These are still somewhat indefinite; but their main features may be briefly summarized.

The plans of the Rudolph Indexer Company for supplying printed titles, of books already published and of books hereafter to be published, both in proper form for use in the various Rudolph indexing devices and in cards for card catalogs, have already been alluded to in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. These plans have now so nearly reached fulfillment that it is confidently expected that the Title Department of the Indexer Company will be established and in working order by January 1, 1894. It is proposed to establish this department in New York City, under the charge of Mr. C. A. Cutter, who will return to this country the last of December, to reside in New York and personally direct the work; but it is not yet possible to set forth fully the definite methods on which it will be conducted. Briefly, it is planned to furnish entries on cards for the Indexer for 100,000 volumes, beginning with the "A. L. A. Model Library" and some libraries which have already given a cataloging commission to the Indexer Co., also entries for the new books of the United States, and, probably, Great Britain, published after January 1, 1894, as soon as they are issued; also to supply the same entries on standard A. L. A. cards for the use of libraries using card catalogs and preferring printed to written cards; and to make arrangements with publishers by which entries for new books can be supplied simultaneously with the books on the date of publication. The Indexer Company has sent a brief outline of this plan to 300 American librarians, requesting criticism, suggestion, and comment. With three exceptions the responses received have strongly emphasized the practicability of the methods proposed, and have urged their early adoption and development. It is not proposed to attempt annotations, at the start, but the several subject-headings, cross-references, class-

numbers, etc., will be given below in finer type, leaving the main facts of the entry to stand out boldly at the top.

The Library Bureau is also in the field for supplying printed catalog cards for all current standard books. This plan has been contemplated by the Bureau for many years, and at the American Library Association meeting at Lakewood in 1892 it was announced that work would probably be begun in 1893. At the recent Chicago meeting, in July of the present year, the Co-operation Committee reported that the work had been taken up in earnest by the Library Bureau and would be carried on energetically in the near future. A circular recently issued by the Bureau states that it is now "prepared to supply public and private libraries, booksellers, and others interested with every appliance needed for the many applications of the printed card system." Advance copies of books have already been received from publishers and cards are being sent out, and it is expected that cards will be issued twice a week covering the cataloging of all standard current books. Estimates of cost are somewhat indefinite, as the number of books to be issued during the year is uncertain, but a regular yearly subscription rate per thousand cards has been established, the price varying with the difference in weight or thickness of the card. The Bureau plan includes annotations to the extent justified by library support of the enterprise.

We give herewith samples of both styles of cards. On the Bureau cards are printed the decimal classification and expansive classification class numbers, Cutter author numbers, subject headings for which cards have been printed, and the first word of any added entry. Samples of the Rudolph Indexer Company's provisional cards are also appended. These are not yet definitely decided upon, and it is probable that the style finally adopted may differ in some respects from the samples here shown. The Indexer Co. plans to supply one card only for each book, giving below the title the various numbers and catchwords for the other entries.

SAMPLE OF LIBRARY BUREAU'S CATALOG CARDS, reduced from "standard" size.

Call Number

Christ-child in art
Van Dyke, Henry [Jackson], jr
 Christ-child in art; a study in interpretation
 N. Y. Harper 1894 [c. 1893] 15+236 p. illus. O. cl. \$4.

755 W143 V28 Christian art Christ



L.B.8

SAMPLE OF LIBRARY BUREAU'S CATALOG CARDS, *reduced from "standard" size.*

Call number

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey

Two bites at a cherry, with other tales

Boston *Houghton, Mifflin & co.* 1894 [c. 1893] 4+269 p. D. cl. \$1.25

Contents. Two bites at a cherry—For bravery on the field of battle—The Chevalier de Ressequier—Goliath—My cousin the colonel—A Christmas fantasy, with a moral—Her dying words

Al 2 Two



SAMPLES OF RUDOLPH INDEXER TITLES FOR CATALOG CARDS.

Specimen No. 1.

Notes give: classification for a dict. catalog; Dewey class-number; Cutter class-mark; Cutter book-number; Space on right-hand for librarian to write in call-mark.

Thackeray, W: Makepeace. Collection of letters 1847-55. L., 1887. O.
192: E 1 T 32

Specimen No. 2.

Place of publication and size given in note and not in title.

Lubbock, Sir J: British wild flowers in relation to insects. 1890. (Nature series.)

Eng. Botany. | Flowers | Insects | 581 | Ns | L 96 | N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1.25.

Specimen No. 3.

Call-marks printed on right-hand, both Cutter and Dewey; librarian to cross out the one not used.

Gardiner, S: R. Student's history of F 45 G 16

England. L., 1892. O.

942 G 16

England. Hist. 1942: F 45: G 16

Specimen No. 4.

Call-mark to be indicated by crossing out all of the note except call-mark.

Timms, J., and Gunn, Alex. Abbeys, castles, and ancient halls of England and Wales. L., n. d. 3 v. O.

Gunn | Abbeys | Castles | Eng. Archit. | Wales. Archit. | B 942: G 45 [W 45] | T 48

Specimen No. 5.

Call-mark to be written on the same line as the author's name, at the right.

Stubbs, W:

Constitutional history of England [to 1485]. L., 1878. 3 v. D.

Eng. Constit. | Jt 45: St 9

Specimen No. 6, reduced from "standard" size.

L Vergilius Maro, Publius.
67793

Works, with a commentary by John Conington. 4th ed. rev. with additional notes by Henry Nettleship. London (Whittaker) 1881. 3 v. 8°. (Bibliotheca classica.)

Contents.

v. 1. Eclogues and Georgics.

v. 2. Aeneid, books 1-6.

v. 3. Aeneid, books 7-12.



THE HARTFORD LIBRARY AS A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE immediate and surprising increase in the circulation and the extension of influence wrought by the transformation of a subscription library into a free library is admirably illustrated in the recent (55th) report of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library. This was formerly a subscription library, supported by the Hartford Library Association, with very moderate yearly dues. In March, 1892, the library was closed, pending removal into new quarters; in August a petition was submitted to the common council, asking for a town appropriation of \$9000 a year for the maintenance of the library as a free public library; the appropriation was promptly granted, and in September, 1892, the library reopened in its new quarters, no longer a subscription library, but free to the public. The results are best given in the words of the report:

"At 9 o'clock, September 15, 1892, the Hartford Public Library drew its first breath, though it was not formally baptized till the present session of the legislature authorized the change of name from the former title of Hartford Library Association. On the first day 388 names were registered and 351 books issued. 10 days after, we had 2160 names.

"It was decided, not without misgivings, to continue to the public the use of open shelves, which had proven so useful to our subscription readers. Our librarian believes that the time of one assistant is saved by them, and that readers often find in them a book of a better class than they would call for in a catalog. The shelves, of course, offer facilities for larceny, but so far we have not had occasion to complain.

"We very soon found our supply of children's books and novels entirely inadequate to our needs. We therefore, as soon as possible, began to buy duplicates of our most popular books. We also began at once to supplement our inadequate catalogs by special lists, mimeographed from typewritten sheets and given away. During the year we have prepared lists on electricity, the Hawaiian Islands, Arctic exploration, Wagner, and other subjects, besides books on topics chosen by several clubs for their winter's work. We have also prepared in the same way lists of novels, French and historical, and even one of interesting love-stories for readers whose acquaintance with books is limited to three or four novelists.

"Meanwhile our circulation was increasing. There were estimates that varied for the first year from 2000 to 4000 readers. The following figures show that the librarian's statement that 100,000 books would probably be given out the first year was not a rash or ill-founded one:

CIRCULATION.	
September (14 days)	5,321
October	12,652
November	13,395
December	14,369
January	15,650
February	14,988
March	15,852
April	19,977
May	19,780
Total	118,184

"In October the crowds in the afternoon were so great that an extra assistant was employed by the hour from 4.30 till 6.30 p.m. and also all day on Saturdays, when our circulation was from 900 to 1200. At about the same time comfortable benches of perforated wood were placed in the delivery-room, and a wrought-iron screen and brass railing at the counter. As soon, however, as the public learned to return books at one window and receive them at another, and when the children had a third for their own use, the crowd and confusion of the first weeks diminished. At one time in the first month 101 persons were counted waiting. Every child who came for a book usually brought from one to four others, too young to read, who lingered about the open cases or steam radiators until asked to 'move on.' Before the winter was over, however, all our readers had learned to sit down quietly and await their turn after handing in written lists of books, instead of hanging over the counter and asking for them one by one. The public and the library began to understand each other better, and as the year draws near its end we have no reason to complain of crowds or noise."

SLATER LIBRARY, JEWETT CITY, CT.

THIS building, of native stone, is a story and a half high, finished inside in cherry. A large stack and delivery room combined covers one-half the main building, and a large reading-room, connecting, the other half. This room, when desirable, can be shut off from the other by folding doors and used separately on Sundays or as a committee-room. Two airy rooms above are at present used by the church and other societies. This occupation is by favor, to be withdrawn as the library needs increase.

The library building was begun by John Slater, a cotton manufacturer, whose ancestor was the father of the cotton industry in the United States. John Slater died before the building was finished, and his son William, a Norwich millionaire, completed the work in Jewett City, where his mills are located, and also built a memorial library and art gallery at Norwich.

The Slater Library was opened in 1885 for the work-people of the mills, primarily, and an annual tax of one dollar was placed on the privilege. The village people were welcomed on the same terms. For six years this plan was followed, but in January, 1892, the tax was withdrawn.

Within three months the cards of the applicants were trebled, and it became a necessity to have some method or organization to properly handle the 2500 books. Early in 1893 the Slater Library was turned over to its trustees, well equipped with card catalog of titles and authors (separate alphabets) and a dictionary catalog of subjects, also shelf and special lists, all typewritten, and a simple charging system in good working order with the librarian able to carry it all forward on the lines laid down. 500 books added keeps the collection up to date.

In this same township of Griswold is the Coit Library, where an annual tax of 25 cents is imposed. The farmers now ride by that library and patronize the Slater (free) Library.

"HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE AND TOPICAL READING."

J. N. LARNED, president of the American Library Association and superintendent of the Buffalo Library, has fully completed his important work of historical reference, "History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading," and it will be issued in the near future by the C. A. Nichols Co., of Springfield, Mass. This work, which has occupied Mr. Larned for the past six years, is noteworthy for the magnitude of its scope and the original place it is intended to hold among books of reference. It will appear in five large octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, supplied with abundant maps, and it should prove a valuable and welcome addition to American reference literature. "It may be said," says Mr. Larned, "to represent a carefully chosen library of about 5000 volumes of the best historical literature; since its contents have been culled from that number—not by paraphrasing, but almost entirely by literal and faithful quotation. In another sense it may be called an index to a larger select library of 10,000 or 12,000 volumes, because its topical references extend to quite that number. The extensive borrowing which the work represents has not, however, been done in an unlicensed way. The compiler has felt warranted, by common custom, in using moderate extracts without permit. But for everything beyond these, in his selections from books now in print and on sale, whether under copyright or deprived of copyright, he has sought the consent of those—authors, or publishers, or both—to whom the right of consent or denial appears to belong."

The object of the work is two-fold, as its double title indicates. In the first place it is intended as a dictionary of history, containing condensed historical information under proper alphabetical heads. In the second place it furnishes material for courses of reading on almost every historical topic, giving, in addition to copious and well-selected quotations, abundant references to other authorities. In this respect Mr. Larned's historical encyclopedia is originally planned. Instead of supplying brief original monographs on the various subjects treated, he has made selections covering each point, from standard histories, and has given them in verbatim transcription, "not attempting to do again in a poor way what all the pens of the world's great students and able writers have already done in the best way."

The general arrangement of "History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading" is alphabetical, with chronological subdivisions. Historical narratives, long and short, briefer "topics," and cross-references are put in the same alphabet, so that the book serves as its own index. A valuable feature of the work is a series of novel "date maps;" colored charts are also used to illustrate in the most forcible way the development of a nation's history, and a specialty has been made of reproducing famous and important historical documents, including the full texts of thirteen national constitutions. As an encyclopedia of historical information and

dictionary of dates it is an important "reference-book," while as a bibliography of history and "readers' guide" to historical study it should prove a most useful tool not only to libraries, but to students and to that ubiquitous individual, the "general reader."

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.*

THE man who neglects books develops unsymmetrically. We cannot well despise the accumulated wisdom of the ages, nor the experiences of those who have gone before. Nature's glories suggest glimpses of the highest things to the most untutored peasant, but books make him a personal friend of the great men of all times. Books kindle his imagination; they teach them poetry, and he confesses the halting gait of the most imposing prose. Books lead him to realize the teachings of history, and by turn he is a hero, lover, martyr, friend, with the choicest characters of fiction and truth. Why are so many business men silent and embarrassed when the subject of per cents. is dropped, and the conversation moves on lines of art, music, science, history, and religion? It is because they have denied the wisdom of men now dead; and yet, barring a few inventions, in what realm of thought and action did not that now silent majority, when aglow with life, surpass us of one brief generation. These one-idea men, who neglect books—and it is wasted sympathy to plead lack of time in these days of handy half-hour volumes and magazines that condense the conclusions of thinkers into a few paragraphs—are missing the essence, the aim of life. Money feeds and clothes the body, and stops there. Thought enriches the mind, and clarifies the soul, and lays hold on eternity. Far be it from me to disparage men who toil faithfully that they and theirs may prosper; but in these days, when the pursuit of a dollar is a mania, when by man's "worth" is meant his bank account, what better occasion than this to reassert that mind is above matter; that things perishable are designed but to equip us for the enjoyment of the thing of mind and soul; that food and raiment once earned, our search is then for truth, for light, and for God?

In these days of free libraries it is a mistake for families and individuals to spend money that may possibly be needed in other channels in extensive private book collections. Have your tools at hand, the few books you consult often. They are not a luxury, but an essential. Have about you books for idle hours, and those you study, and those you wish for reference. But, unless you be wealthy, why litter up your house with costly complete sets of Thackeray; with Gibbons' "Rome," and with the essays of Charles Lamb, when a five-minutes' walk will command any or all of them with no worry as to insurance, and with a feeling that prompts speedy and thorough perusal, thus clearing the decks for

* Extracts from address by Amos Parker Wilder, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, at dedication of the Seamans Library, Ilion, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1893.

the next acquisition? How often young married people unwisely invest a large part of their original funds in books which earn no interest, which are rarely used, and soon become old editions, while the town library, as free as the air, is crowded with the latest and best! The books a man or woman needs often are few. I was talking recently with the wisest man of all-around book knowledge of my acquaintance; and the conclusion of his long life among books was that he could frame a list of a thousand books that should touch every field of human thought, and be sufficient reservoir of information for the most ambitious student, barring only specialists.

Books may be bought by any one; but books no more make what we desire in a library than chairs, an eight-day clock, and a dog constitute a home. It is the people who make the home; so it is the fellowship, the thirst for knowledge, the eagerness to tell what you know of value, that make the library a fountain of intellectual inspiration, if it is to become one. The library well established, let incidental features enrich this place. Here a bust of Shakespeare; there a photograph of Gladstone. Rare books and costly bindings you may not have; but better than that will be the stains of wear, the marks of use, on volumes that contain the noblest flights of human thought. The library should project lecture courses and be the rendezvous for clubs and groups of young men and women enthusiastic in self-improvement. The newspaper and library are allies; the former tells the truth, and sometimes overdoes it; and the resources of the library should be used to elaborate the hint from the printing-press, and sometimes to correct it. Each day in the Boston Public Library is posted a bulletin of references to books which explain the tidings at home and abroad in the newspaper.

Bring people to see the library. Let them become acquainted with its nooks and corners, the method of drawing books; and, best of all, impress them with the glad truth that it is free, and all theirs. We are awed by things we don't understand. The man, and especially the child, may walk past this stately building for years and yet not be conscious that he has a right there. Rather may he be repelled by its very richness and beauty. But once let him look within, let him comprehend the significance of this place, let the welcome be natural and genial, and the suspicious stranger will be converted to an enthusiastic user and defender. I cannot sufficiently impress on you the virtue of mere familiarity with the place in encouraging people to come in. Go out after them; hold a series of receptions, specially inviting to-day the school-children, tomorrow the mechanics; let there be an afternoon for the women; one for this society, another for that church. Set out a cup of tea and a wafer, perhaps. Let none escape your net of friendly greeting, and in a very few years' time your library shall issue books, six for each inhabitant annually, as does the Glasgow Library, and the benefits of an intellectual atmosphere and of a community knit together by mutual interests will be yours.

American Library Association.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

THE executive board of the A. L. A., composed of the president, ex-president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer for the year, met in the New York State Library, November 10. There were present: Messrs. Larned, Dewey, Utley, Hill, Cole, and Miss Hewins.

The board elected the remaining officers and standing committees for the year, selected time and place for the 1894 meeting, and transacted miscellaneous business.

Two new committees (*Foreign documents* and *Subject headings*) were added to the list. The name of the Library School committee was changed to that of the *Library School and training classes*, and the *Public documents* was made the *U. S. public documents committee*.

It was voted that the recorder should assume the editorship of the annual proceedings.

The secretary was authorized to have printed 1500 copies of the new constitution with list of members annexed. The printing of 3000 copies of the constitution without the list of members was also ordered.

The reports of the treasurer and endowment committee made at the last annual meeting were referred to the finance committee.

Melvil Dewey was appointed a committee on A. L. A. badge.

The board decided that it was inexpedient to take any action on the subject of life insurance for members.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee on program for 1894, which it was proposed to make largely a discussion of the topics in the forthcoming government volume, requiring each member to avoid repeating anything either in the volume or in the Chicago proceedings, thus giving opportunity to supplement those two publications by new matter.

It was voted to hold the 1894 meeting at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, some time in the month of September, provided satisfactory hotel and railroad accommodations could be secured; and the secretary and Melvil Dewey were made a committee to complete arrangements. It was the sense of the board that the sessions should extend from Monday to Saturday.

The board unanimously ratified the action of the secretary and the World's Columbian Exposition committee in sending the circular to publishers and others, stating that the association has no further relations with C. Wellman Parks.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary*.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS.

President. J. N. Larned, superintendent Buffalo (N. Y.) Library.

Vice-presidents. F. H. Hild, Chicago Public Library; H. M. Utley, Detroit Public Library; Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford (Ct.) Public Library.

Secretary. Frank P. Hill, Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

Assistant secretaries. Louisa S. Cutler, Utica

(N. Y.) Public Library; W. S. Merrill, Newberry Library, Chicago; Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston; T. L. Montgomery, Wagner Institute, Phila.

Recorder. Henry J. Carr, Scranton (Pa.) Public Library.

Treasurer. George W. Cole, Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.

Executive Board (with power to appoint subcommittees). The president, ex-president (Melvil Dewey), vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance. James L. Whitney, Boston Public Library; Charles C. Soule, trustee Brookline (Mass.) Public Library; A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

Co-operation. J. K. Hosmer, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library; F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; Theresa H. West, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library; Katharine L. Sharp, Armour Institute Library, Chicago; A. S. Root, Oberlin (O.) College Library.

Library School and training classes. George T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.; Sarah W. Cattell, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York; Caroline H. Garland, Dover (N. H.) Public Library.

U. S. public documents. R. R. Bowker, director Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library; E. C. Hovey, Brookline, Mass.; D. V. R. Johnston, New York State Library.

Foreign documents. W. H. Brett, Cleveland (O.) Public Library; James Bain, Toronto (Canada) Public Library; Clement W. Andrews, Mass. Inst. of Technology Library, Boston.

Subject headings. Gardner M. Jones, Salem (Mass.) Public Library; C. A. Cutter, late of Boston Athenæum Library; G. E. Wire, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Endowment. Pliny T. Sexton, Regent New York State Library, Palmyra, N. Y.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Dana, Denver (Col.) Public Library; J. C. Rowell, University of California Library, Berkeley, Cal.; George W. Harris, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.; Jessie Allan, Omaha (Neb.) Public Library; George Iles, Park Ave. Hotel, New York City.

Trustees of endowment fund. Norman Williams, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Hovey, Brookline, Mass.; John M. Glenn, Baltimore, Md.

A. L. A. COUNCIL.

Term expires 1894—John Edmands, Mercantile L., Philadelphia; W. T. Peoples, Mercantile L., N. Y.; Wm. F. Poole, Newberry L., Chicago; Addison Van Name, Yale College L.

Term expires 1895—W. H. Brett, Public L., Cleveland; Ellen M. Coe, Free Circulating L., N. Y.; F. M. Crunden, St. Louis P. L.; A. R. Spofford, Library of Congress.

Term expires 1896—Melvil Dewey, N. Y. State L., Albany; S. S. Green, Worcester (Mass.) P. L.; C. C. Soule, Trustee Brookline (Mass.) P. L.; J. L. Whitney, Boston P. L.

Term expires 1897—R. R. Bowker, director Brooklyn L.; C. A. Cutter, late of Boston

Athenæum; W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College L.; W. E. Foster, Providence P. L.

Term expires 1898—Mary S. Cutler, N. Y. State L., Albany; Hannah P. James, Osterhout F. L., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.; J. N. Larned, Buffalo L.; Justin Winsor, Harvard University L.

REPRINTING THE A. L. A. HANDBOOK.

THE executive board at its meeting in the New York State Library on Nov. 10 discussed fully the matter of the A. L. A. handbook and unanimously agreed that it was essential to keep it in print, revised up to date, so that each member might have copies to send to friends interested in library work. Letters are received almost daily from some part of the country showing new interest quickened by having seen a copy of the handbook at the World's Fair or where some member has distributed it.

M. D.

Library Clubs.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Boston, Nov. 15, 1893. The members were called to order, shortly after 11 a.m., in the large hall of the Jacob Sleeper Building of Boston University, 12 Somerset Street. President Fletcher in a speech of welcome referred to the loss the club had sustained in the death of Miss Bean, of Brookline.

The treasurer's report was called for and read by Miss Sargent, the treasurer.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and the chair appointed Messrs. Whitney, of Watertown; Chase, of Lowell; Hedge, of Lawrence, and Jenks, of Canton, with Miss Jenkins, of the Boston Public Library.

To the question for discussion, "Is there an impending revolution in library cataloging?" Mr. Fletcher was inclined to give an affirmative answer. He believed a decided change was necessary; the old system was likely to break down of its own weight. The labor and expense of the card catalog were very great, and the printing-press ought to relieve it. He thought the great difficulty in the way of the Rudolph Indexer was the question of finance. He was sorry there was not a specimen of the Indexer at the meeting, and then described the Rudolph machine, the drawer, and the book. He spoke also of the plan of the Library Bureau to furnish printed cards.

Mr. Hedge thought the chief objection is that so few can consult the machine at once—a difficulty also experienced, in a degree, with the card catalog.

Mr. Lane said that by using trays which can be taken out, this trouble is partially obviated, and there is a saving of room as well.

Mr. Stetson, of New Haven, was present and showed a sample of linotype work, and of lines of type cast in solid bars. They possess the advantage of being capable of use and rearrangement at any time. The cost of the specimen he

showed, a double-column page, was about \$2 a page. Mr. Swift thought the expense of proof-reading would be very great, and that a high grade of typesetter must be required, otherwise the cost of corrections would be very heavy; but Mr. Stetson did not think the cost of corrections would be more than in ordinary printing.

Mr. Richards, of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, spoke of the cost of the machine and the amount of space required for storing the linotype, which would make the system impracticable for most libraries. He then extended on behalf of the trustees an invitation to the members of the club to visit the new library building in the course of the day.

Mr. Winsor explained the plan of Prof. Jewett at the Smithsonian Institution, in 1853, to catalog books, and have these titles cast in stereotyped plates and sent to libraries. Speaking of the smaller libraries making use of lists printed by larger ones, he did not think it practicable, as only about one-fifth of the books of any such list would be the same.

Mr. Lane moved that a vote of thanks be passed for the invitation to visit the Boston Public Library, and it was also voted that instead of holding an afternoon session the morning session be prolonged to 1:30 p.m., with the understanding that the members meet at 2:30 at the new library building.

Miss Hayward wished to know more about the printed cards. They were waiting, she said, at Cambridge, about their cataloging, to decide on the best plan.

Mr. Jones had made a calculation as to the expense of the Library Bureau cards in comparison with written cards. Supposing that 700 out of the 1000 33 x cards be found useful, there would be a saving of one-sixth.

Mr. Davidson, of the Library Bureau, said in regard to their plan, that it is the intention to issue the cards in season to be of use with the issue of the books themselves. The publishers recognize the importance of promptness; they have given their cordial co-operation — have even asked that the cards be sent to libraries as advertisements. It is the intention to include all the more important publications of the leading houses.

Mr. Lane thought that perhaps if the plan of the Library Bureau had been understood a little earlier, librarians would not have given so much encouragement to the Rudolph Indexer Co.

Mr. Tillinghast moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Miss Bean, and the chair appointed Mr. Tillinghast, Miss Hayward, and Miss Sargent. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It hath pleased the Divine Will to remove from our midst a valued associate, Miss Mary A. Bean, librarian of the Brookline Public Library;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Massachusetts Library Club, hereby express our sorrow in the loss of one who for many years gave us the help of wise counsel and the inspiration of her enthusiasm and fidelity.

Resolved, That we tender to her family our sincere sympathy, and request that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

The nominating committee reported the following list of officers, who were elected for the ensuing year:

Gardner M. Jones, Salem Public Library, president; W. E. Foster, Providence Public Library, vice-president; Miss Mary Medlicott, City Library Assoc., Springfield, vice-president; W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard College Library, secretary; Miss Abbey L. Sargent, Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell, treasurer.

The meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

The afternoon was spent in visiting the public library, and the members appreciated the kindness of the trustees in opening the doors to them and escorting them over the beautiful building.

ELIZABETH P. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE regular November meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, on Thursday, November 9.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m. by President Cole, about 40 members being present. The treasurer's report for the past year was read by Miss Tuttle and approved by the club, and the following persons were elected as members: Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk, Conn.; Alma and Elizabeth Van Hoevenberg, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen M. Bradley, Pequot Library, Southport, Conn.; Mrs. Agnes Hills, Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library; Pauline Leipziger, Agular Library, N. Y. City; E. H. Mackay, Harlem.

Mr. Poole suggested that a new manual be issued by the club and that the executive committee be given power to act upon his suggestion, and Mr. Berry asked that the club make a special effort to get all the members possible before the printing of the new manual, in order that it may be quite complete.

The business of the club being finished, President Cole introduced Dr. William C. Prime, who had consented to give a talk upon "Early illustration of books by wood-cuts."

Dr. Prime has devoted much time to the study of wood-cuts, and for over an hour held the close attention of the club, presenting many unique ideas, and talking as freely and familiarly, he said, as he would in his own library. After the lecture Mr. Poole moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Prime, and then announced that an invitation had been sent by the Grolier Club, asking the N. Y. Library Club to visit them at the close of the meeting and inspect some fine bindings which had been brought from the World's Fair to be exhibited for a short time at their club-house.

The meeting then adjourned and a majority of the members present went directly to the Grolier Club, where they spent a very pleasant hour looking at the books and going over the beautiful building, which the club had very kindly thrown open for their inspection.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Drexel Institute, West Philadelphia, on Monday, November 13, 1893. The meeting was opened at 8:15 p.m.,

Mr. Edmonds in the chair. About 25 members and their friends were present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the club listened to an entertaining paper, entitled "Some bibliographers," read by Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Public Library.

At the close of the paper questions were asked and opinions given concerning the merit of the work done by the various bibliographers mentioned. The general opinion of the members was to the effect that greater care should be taken by bibliographers in vouching for the correctness of titles.

A few details of business were transacted and the meeting then adjourned.

BESSIE R. MACKY, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

FLINT, Weston. *Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States and Canada*. (Bureau of Education circular of information, no. 7, 1893.) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1893. 13 + 213 p. O.

This report, by the statistician of the Bureau of Education, cannot be otherwise than welcome to the profession. Not since that Bureau's report on Libraries (1885), issued in 1887, has there been a distinct report on American libraries, though the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1886-7 presented a series of figures and tables somewhat supplementary to the report of 1885. The present list cannot be absolutely compared with the previous one, because it does not attempt to cover exactly the same ground. The previous list endeavored to record all libraries of 300 or more volumes, while that under consideration contains only those of 1000 volumes and over. To make a relative comparison, therefore, between the two it is necessary to deduct from the list of 1885 all libraries so small as to be excluded from the list of 1893. Omitting these, the report for 1885 contained 2987 libraries. The present report gives 3804, or an increase of over 27%. More interesting still is the increase in the number of books shown, which illustrates far better the enormous library development of the last eight years. The proportion of growth averages nearly 2000 volumes to each library, or an increase in books of 66%. In other words, in less than a decade the number of books accessible to readers has increased 12,000,000, or rather more than one book to every six inhabitants. It seems probable, by figuring the relative increase, that had this report been delayed so as to cover a period of 10 years, instead of 7, it would have shown an absolute doubling of the number of books in public libraries.

The statistics given by the present report cover much the same ground as the former report. In the main list, which fills all but 33 pages of the report, the information that Mr. Flint endeavored to collect is entered under the following heads: State and post-office; Name of

library; Founded; Own or rent building; How supported: taxation, rent, corporation, fees; Circulating, reference, or both; Free or subscription; Class: general, theological, school, college, society, medical, law, etc.; Number of bound volumes; Number of unbound pamphlets; Number of bound volumes added during 1891; Number of unbound pamphlets added during 1891; Number of volumes issued for home use; Number of volumes issued for use within the library; Amount received from taxation, 1891; Amount received from other sources; Amount of permanent endowment; Amount expended for books in 1891; Value of building; Librarian or reporting officer.

Naturally the returns are more or less imperfect, depending on the care the libraries exercised in responding to the circular of inquiries, and it is regrettable that so many blanks occur in the figures, though in the main the answers are satisfactory.

But the chief list is by no means the only information given in this report, for Mr. Flint in his introduction has tabulated in a series of tables and diagrams a most interesting series of statistics, covering the following subjects: Statement of statistics of libraries in the United States in former reports, 1870-90; Libraries in the United States in 1891 of 1000 volumes and over, summary of statistics of, classification according to size; Summary of statistics as to support of libraries in the United States; Summary of statistics of libraries in the United States as to ownership of buildings, circulating or reference, free or subscription, etc.; Summary of statistics of libraries as to class; General summary of statistics of libraries in the United States as to number of volumes, population to library, and books to every 100 of the population in 1891; Distribution of libraries in the United States, and the number of volumes, by geographical divisions; Increase in number and size of libraries from 1885 to 1891; General summary of statistics of number of libraries, volumes, population to library, and books to every 100 of the population, in 1885; Increase in number of libraries from 1885 to 1891; Increase in number of volumes in libraries from 1885 to 1891; Increase in average size of libraries from 1885 to 1891; Decrease of population to a library from 1885 to 1891; Increase in number of books to every 100 of the population from 1885 to 1891, with percentages; Summary of statistics of libraries of the Dominion of Canada for 1891, by Provinces; Classification of libraries in Canada, by Provinces; Statistics, by Provinces, showing how libraries in Canada are supported; Summary, by Provinces, showing whether or not fees are charged in the libraries of Canada; Summary, by Provinces, showing the number of libraries in Canada that are reference or circulating or both; Detailed statistics of libraries of over 1000 volumes in the United States in 1891, arranged by states and territories.

To satisfactorily appreciate the value of these figures, a reference to the report itself must be made, but a few of the figures seem of enough interest to print here, so that they may be more clearly comprehended. There are now 30 libra-

ries in the country exceeding 100,000 volumes, and 68 exceeding 50,000. In the total libraries of over 1000 volumes, one-half are in the division called in the report "The North Atlantic," which includes the New England states, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and an even greater proportion is shown in the relative number of books in these various divisions, the North Atlantic having over 16,500,000 of the total of 31,000,000. Other figures under these groupings show even more strongly this condition: thus, omitting fractions, every 9000 people in the North Atlantic section have a library, while it takes 26,000 in the South Atlantic, 42,000 in the South Central, 20,000 in the North Central, and 15,000 in the Western division. So also in the average number of books. In the North Atlantic section, to every 100 of population there are 95 books; in the South Atlantic, 48; South Central, 12; North Central, 33, and Western division, 53. And these relative figures would be greatly changed in favor of the North Atlantic but for the practically artificial concentration of books in the District of Columbia.

One point of possible interest revealed by the present report is the growth in yearly library expenditure. A few of the largest are as follows: Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown, \$12,000; Newberry Library, Chicago, \$35,221; Chicago, Public Library, \$17,660; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, \$22,551; Boston Public Library, \$36,048; Harvard University Library, \$14,000; Detroit Public Library, \$14,432; Hackley (Muskegon, Mich.) Public Library, \$10,050; Minneapolis Public Library, \$12,890; Omaha Public Library, \$11,119; Jersey City Free Public Library, \$11,116; New York State Library, \$10,336; Columbia College Library, \$16,801; New York Mercantile Library, \$10,063,—making a total expenditure for these 14 libraries of \$234,287. 88 libraries reported a yearly expenditure for 1891 of \$3000 or over.

There are omissions from the list which are difficult to account for; the most noticeable being the Howard Memorial Library, at New Orleans, and the Carnegie Library, at Allegheny. Nor are omissions the most serious defect. Such a series of figures it is impossible to tabulate without errors, and almost equally impossible to test. Yet we cannot but think that certain figures are so self-evidently erroneous that they should have been detected in the mere tabulation. Thus, the Arkansas State Library is credited with accessions of 4000 volumes for the year 1891, and an expenditure therefor of \$100—even reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture cannot be bought at such figures. Again: the California State Library, started in 1852, and having a total of 85,000 volumes, is credited with having purchased in 1891 35,000 of these—if these figures are correct, we can only express our sincere sympathy for Mr. W. D. Perkins, the librarian, for that year's labor. The Litchfield Circulating Library, which is credited with 2800 volumes, is claimed to have added 4500 unbound pamphlets in 1891—what a circulating library can possibly want with these, or where they got this number from, is almost worth an inquiry. The

New London Public Library, which started in 1882, apparently passed the first nine years of its existence entirely without books, for with a total of 9150 volumes it purchased exactly that number in 1891. The Cairo Public Library is credited with a total of 518 unbound pamphlets, although it added 15,559 such ephemera to its collection in 1891—there must be the cleverest book-thief in Cairo that the library profession has ever yet encountered! The Matson Library at Princeton, Ill., which was started in 1879, has 1760 books, which by this report is the exact number of books added to the library in 1891; and the Upper Iowa University Library, at Fayette, started in 1857, bought 5000 volumes in 1891, at a total cost of \$300, though they are given a total of but 5000 volumes. Equally questionable are the statistics of the Mansfield (La.) College Library, the American Institute (N. Y.) Mining Engineers' Library, and the Olneyville (R. I.) Free Library Association. Even more questionable is the Oshkosh (Wis.) State Normal School Library, founded in 1871, and having but 1900 volumes, though buying in 1891, 2136 volumes. And these are mere random cases, making it probable that a careful scrutiny would detect many such glaring discrepancies. Mr. Flint, since he places upon the title-page of his book, in connection with his own name, the word statistician, should be aware that statistical information is not obtained by pitchforking replies to circulars together, without test or comparison, and that as a statistician he should have detected errors which any trained proof-reader, though with no special knowledge of libraries, would have discovered at once. A more general criticism must also be made as to the form in which the volume is printed, for the octavo page necessitates the printing of the information on opposite pages, thus dividing the tables in the middle, and as the alignment is often bad it requires a counting from the top or bottom to see which lines are parallel. P. L. F.

SYDNEY (*New South Wales*) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Australasian bibliography, in three parts; catalogue of books in the Free Public Library, Sydney, relating to, or published in, Australasia. Sydney, Government printer, 1893. 435 + 582 + 226 p. Q.

From the preface by the president of the board of trustees we quote: "When the original library, which was the nucleus of the present important institution, was established in 1826 as a mere private enterprise, under the name of the Australian Subscription Library, Australian patriotism had hardly been developed, and all the yearnings of the founders were towards the old country, to which most of them hoped sooner or later to return; and the literature which they had learned in their youth to respect appeared to them much more important than (what seemed by comparison) the worthless and ephemeral publications of those days within the colony.

"The importance of having a complete collection of all books published either in or on Australasia was not fully recognized until after the oldest and less prominent publications had be-

come either so expensive or so difficult to procure that students and compilers of history were much hampered in proceeding with their work.

"After the Australian Subscription Library had been taken over by the government, which gave it its present name, and in 1870 appointed trustees for its management, these gentlemen, being convinced of the importance of the matter, made it their duty to procure every book of Australasian interest which they had the opportunity of acquiring by purchase or otherwise."

The present catalog is brought down to 1888, at which time the collection contained nearly 8000 books and pamphlets. Nearly 5000 more have been added since then, and supplementary catalogs will be issued from time to time. Especial pains were taken to complete the catalog in time for distribution at the World's Columbian Exposition. The catalog was compiled by the librarian, Robert Cooper Walker, and his staff. It is in three parts. "Part 1, a complete list of authors, etc., with full title; part 2, authors of books relating to the colonies, arranged as follows: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Polynesia, New Guinea; part 3, a complete classified subject and title catalogue, with a general index to the subjects." The library uses a fixed location system in assigning its book numbers.

The work with its projected continuations is a very well-planned foundation for a national bibliography of Australasia. The first part of a general catalog of the library is promised before the end of the year.

L. A.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

SCUDDER, H. E. School libraries. (pp. 678-681 in *Atlantic*, Nov., 1893.)

A consideration of the advantages of school libraries, the growing interest in the subject, and their rapid increase, especially in California, Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. The conclusions reached are that "not only should teachers and superintendents take a lively interest in the libraries; there should be a systematic endeavor to enlist the intelligent interest of pupils. Regulations, not too petty, but looking toward the dignity of books, should hedge the use. The devices of larger libraries should be employed, not in the way of encumbering the administration, but of making it orderly. It would be well if care were taken in the choice of editions, so that the scholarly treatment of books by editors and publishers should stand for value in the eyes of buyers and users."

LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L. On Nov. 6 the library committee adopted rules for the appointment and pay of substitutes and assistants by a civil service system. It will henceforth be required that all assistants be chosen first as substitutes or sub-assistants by means of a competitive examination in writing. The examina-

tion shall include all the usual branches of a good English education. Special importance shall be given to skill in penmanship and to a knowledge of books and English literature. A general average of 70 per cent, in all branches of study and not less than 50 per cent, in any one branch of study shall be required to pass the examination. Of the successful candidates the six holding highest percentages—one of whom shall be proficient in German—shall constitute the substitute list, no two names from the same ward appearing thereon at the same time. From this list the librarian shall secure such extra help as is needed at any time, the pay of substitutes being \$1.25 per day, and in future the regular assistants shall also be promoted from the substitute list. The librarian is authorized to suspend assistants for cause, and the suspensions may be made permanent by the committee on his recommendation. During absence or at other necessary times the librarian is authorized to select one of his assistants to take his place.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 750; total 5000. Issued 11,854 (fict. 53%; juv. 29%). Total no. cards issued 472.

"During the last year books were drawn out by the teachers for use in the schools, each teacher being entitled to from three to five, according to the number of pupils in her room. The books are sent to 42 different school-rooms. The total number charged was 1721, the largest number for any one room 91. The privilege was appreciated by the larger part of the teachers and scholars. The selections were made with care, and were so far as possible in line with the work of the schools, being chiefly history, biography, travels, and scientific works. Some juvenile fiction of a high class was read, but no novels were allowed. As a direct result of this measure, it has been noticed that the private reading of some of the children has improved in quality."

Boston (Mass.) P. L. The trustees have just accepted the care and custody of the library of John Adams, once president of the United States. The supervisors of the Adams Temple and School Fund, who were in immediate control of this valuable collection of books, voted to make such disposition of it, thinking thus to make it of more educational use. The Adams Library is at present deposited in Crane Memorial Hall in Quincy, and the transfer will be made as soon as the new Boston Public Library building is ready for occupancy.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. A course of lectures on books of reference is being given on Monday afternoons, open to all members of the institute and to the public. The course is directly helpful to those using the reference department of the library. Lectures in general literature are given before the School of Library Training by Miss Mary L. Avery, of the library staff, late of the staff of the "Century Dictionary," and are attended by many who are not members of the Library School, both within and outside the institute. "Early French Poetry and the Modern Provençal School" was the subject of the first lecture of the course on French

literature; it will be followed by lectures on Spanish and Russian literature. Those upon Scandinavian authors were heard with special interest.

Canton, Ill. A new library building is in process of erection at this place.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. The work of moving the Newberry Library to its magnificent new building on Walton Place was begun on Nov. 14, and an army of workmen with teams and wagons were kept busy from early morning till late in the afternoon. It is no easy task to take thousands of books down from their shelves and give them another home in a new building, and the library authorities are going to take plenty of time in moving in order to do the work well. It will probably be two weeks before the library will be ready for visitors in the new building, but meantime it will be open to the public at the old quarters.

The new building covers half of the block bounded by Clark St. and Dearborn Ave. and Oak St. and Walton Place, and it will admit of enlargement so as to cover the entire square. As it now stands the library covers an area of 300 by 60 feet. It is built of solid granite, is four stories in height and is Spanish-Romanesque in style. A broad flight of steps leads to the entrance from Walton Place to the main floor, which is of white marble. The upper floors are of red tile. Only the second floor is yet completed, and the arrangement of the books will, in consequence, be but temporary. The departments that will finally be located on the third floor will meantime be combined with those on the second floor. This floor will be divided into six rooms, which will house the library for the present, until the third floor is finished. Room A, on the west side, 65 x 51 feet, will contain books on history, geography, and travels, biography, natural science, and archaeology. Room B, immediately east of this, 45 x 60 feet, will hold books on religion and serials. Room C, in the centre of the building, 60 x 56 feet, will contain books on medicine, political economy, social science, and education. Room D, east of the central room, 45 x 30 feet, will be used as a reading-room. Room E, adjoining, about the same size, will contain documents and bound newspapers, and Room F, to the extreme east of the building, 51 x 47 feet, will be devoted to fine arts, useful arts, music, literature, language, and philosophy. On the ground floor, immediately west of the main entrance, will be the reception-rooms and bibliographical collection. To the extreme west is a large room which will be used as an auditorium, also class-rooms for study of special subjects. Off the main entrance to the front, on either side, are the porter and cloak room and the business offices of the Newberry estate. East of the main entrance and extending back to the outer court are the rooms to be occupied by the library trustees. Room G, immediately east of these, will be filled with books on bibliography.

The administration rooms are located at the extreme east end of this floor. There is a large room, 51 x 47 feet, which will accommodate the

official force, and small rooms at the back for the use of Dr. Poole and his assistants.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. On the morning of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, the corner-stone of the Chicago Public Library building was laid, with brief ceremonies. Notwithstanding the cold weather a large crowd was present, and there were a number of invited guests in addition, besides the members of the library board and persons connected with the library. Speeches were made by Dr. Emil T. Hirsch, president of the board; Mayor G. B. Swift, and Daniel L. Shorey.

The building, of which the corner-stone was laid, will be the actual library structure, and will be situated at the north end of the library enclosure. It will be completed in the summer of 1895, and it is hoped that the books will be actually on their shelves within two years from this time. The foundation-stone of the memorial hall, which also forms part of the library buildings, was laid on May 30 last, with due pomp and ceremony, by Grand Army men. This was noted in the *L. J.* at the time (18: 198), and was inadvertently supposed to be the corner-stone of the actual library building.

Cleveland, O. Case L. On Nov. 8 there was an exhibition of the Greek classical works contained in the library; works on Greek coins, customs, antique gems and rings, vases, sculpture, drama, architecture, music, and literature were displayed. This will be followed by an exhibition of the Roman classics and of the works on Florence, Venice, England, and France. The library is specially well supplied with classical literature.

Connecticut State Library Commission, Hartford, Ct. The commission has sent out a "circular relating to public libraries," giving the full text of the recent library law, with directions as to starting a library with state aid, and urging such action upon all interested.

Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. (Rpt.) Added 22,816; pm. 1800; total 133,823; pm. 26,900.

"The most noteworthy event of the year was the gift of the remarkably complete and valuable Moak Law Collection, containing about 12,000 volumes, presented to the law school by Mrs. Boardman and Mrs. G. R. Williams, as a memorial of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the school. By this generous gift the law library was more than doubled in extent and placed at once among the very foremost law libraries in the land.

"Too late to appear in the statistics of the year, but not too late for brief mention in this report, there have been added to the gifts made within the year closing July 31, two notable collections. First, from a generous friend of the university the library receives the entire private library of the late Professor Friedrich Zarncke, of the University of Leipzig, estimated to contain about 13,000 volumes, and remarkably complete in the departments of Germanic philology and literary history. Second, from Willard Fiske, an exceedingly rich collection of Dante literature, which he has brought together within the past

few months, already numbering over 1500 volumes, and including many rare and costly works."

In the catalog department "11,192 volumes (including 1514 pms.), 588 theses, and 28 maps were cataloged for the general dictionary catalog. The special catalog of the Rhaeto-Romanic collection is practically ready for the press, and will probably appear during the summer vacation.

"In the fall term, on the occasion of the Columbus celebration, an interesting and instructive exhibition of Columbiana, comprising many rare volumes, portraits, maps, and fac-similes, was brought together from the collections of the library, and displayed in the show-case in the entrance-hall."

The university has just issued a small 12-page pamphlet, entitled "Twenty-five years of the annals of Cornell University Library, 1868-1893," prepared by Librarian G. W. Harris.

On Nov. 4 the library received from A. Abraham, of the firm of Abraham & Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y., a gift of two fine collections, one of 1000 volumes on the German philosopher Kant, and the other of 500 volumes on Spinoza. With these are included a fine collection of portraits of both these philosophers, comprising all the authentic copies that have ever been published. The collections were purchased in Leipzig. The Kant collection is said to be the richest in the world; as compared with the literature of the kind in the British Museum, it is three or four times as rich. The Spinoza collection is the fruit of 50 years of work on the part of a zealous collector, and for completeness is nowhere excelled.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. The East St. Louis Library, hitherto noted in the L. J. as being in Missouri (L. J., 17: 394; 18: 441) is in reality in the state of Illinois, being situated on the east side of the Mississippi River.

Hallowell, Mass. Hubbard F. L. In 1870 the Hallowell Social Library was established through the efforts of a ladies' society organized for that purpose. In the winter of 1892 it was suggested that the library might be made a free public library if the necessary funds could be secured for its maintenance, and Gen. T. H. Hubbard gave \$20,000 for that purpose. Part of the sum was devoted to enlarging the library, and the name was changed to the Hubbard Free Library. As it now stands the building is 77 feet long, divided into two sections—the reading-room and the library—by a gothic archway. The reading-room is 44 x 32, and the library 54 x 32. At the left of the library is the librarian's office, 10 x 18, containing a large open fireplace. The windows, 12 in number, are of gothic cathedral form, measuring 10 x 18; the walls are frescoed, and the woodwork is of ash and walnut. The entire cost of additions and improvements amounted to \$12,000.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (55th rpt.) Added 3630; total not given. Issued 118,184 (fict. 55%; juv. 25%). Receipts \$12,851.60; expenses \$12,143.95.

The library opened in its new building as a

free public library on Sept. 15, 1892; the new reading-room in the Wadsworth Athenaeum was opened Jan. 2, 1893; and the reference-room was opened Feb. 4, 1893. Under the new régime the work of the library has largely extended in many directions. The report is chiefly devoted to describing the increase in circulation and usefulness brought about by the removal of the library to the new building and its establishment as a free public library; it is more fully quoted elsewhere in this issue. (See p. 511.)

Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Ia. (Biennial rpt., 1891-93.) Added 5560; total 44,813.

An additional appropriation of \$5000 has been expended in the purchase of books for the miscellaneous departments. Numerous and valuable additions have also been made to the periodical department.

Milford, Ct. Taylor Memorial L. Ground was broken on Nov. 8 for the Taylor Memorial Library Building. The building is given to Milford by H. A. Taylor, of New York, whose summer residence is in the town. Col. Taylor's gift was made on condition that the town select a suitable site, purchase it, and give a bond the income of which is to be \$1000 per annum for the maintenance of the library for a period of 50 years. All of this was done at the time the gift was offered. The building will be of stone and brick, 72 x 33 feet, and will cost \$25,000; it will be completed about May 1, 1894.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 4989; total 20,967. Issued 131,348 (fict. 57.5%; juv. 21.0%). New cards issued to borrowers 3736. Receipts \$12,673.01; expenses \$10,787.77.

"Two bulletins of new books were issued in October and November respectively. As usually is the case when no advertisements help to pay the cost of printing, the sales did not cover the expenses. But the effect on the circulation seemed to be very beneficial, changing its character to a certain extent for a few months. But the amount of work to be done in cataloging new books and preparing new catalogs rendered it impracticable to continue the issue of the bulletins. Perhaps at some future time it may be advisable to continue them; especially as it now seems feasible to reduce the expense greatly by using the type for other purposes, if the linotype process be used. The catalog of 1889, of which 3000 copies were printed, and which was sold at 10 cents a copy, was out of print in July, 1891. Preparation of a new catalog was begun in April, this year, and the catalog was issued about August 1, and sold at 20 cents a copy. 5000 copies were printed. The new catalog is totally different from the old one, being an alphabetic subject catalog, with titles and authors in case it appeared that they were likely to be often wanted by the public; but with the least popular books omitted. Juvenile books were also omitted, to be included in a separate juvenile catalog."

Librarian Stetson says: "The presence of a policeman in the library has been of very beneficial effect. I am now of the opinion that only by the presence of an officer of the law can the

attendance in the reading-rooms be rightly regulated. It is not necessary to preserve order by preventing outbreaks, but it is necessary to keep out loafers whose presence is a detriment to others and no benefit, or little benefit, to themselves."

New Haven (Ct.). THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.; containing a brief history of the founding of the library, acts of the Legislature and Court of Common Council relating to it, the by-laws of the board of directors, and the rules and regulations, with a portrait of Philip Marett, and other illustrations. New Haven, 1893. il. 24 p. O.

The "history of the library" is by A. Maxcy Hiller, of the board of directors. Besides a fine frontispiece portrait of Mr. Marett, the pamphlet is illustrated with four full-page half-tones and two small cuts, showing views of the library building, inside and out.

New York State L., Albany, N. Y. On Nov. 18 three additional prizes were awarded to the New York State Exhibit at the World's Fair. This makes a total of 68 prizes taken by the exhibit. These awards are designated as follows: University organization as a whole, administrative department, examinations, university extension, State Library, Library School, and State Museum.

Every Thursday evening from 7 to 9 the new books of the week, with recent arrivals from abroad, are laid out for inspection on the tables in the Library School room, and visitors are admitted to examine the books with the same freedom that is accorded the members of the library staff.

Norfolk (Va.) L. A. It is proposed to make the Norfolk Library a free public library by having the present library of the association put on a public basis, thus forming a nucleus for a free public library.

Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Free Reading-Room. "The rooms have been open three evenings of every week since April 9, and on the 22d of May we had the pleasure of receiving a travelling library from the University of the State of New York at Albany. The room has been open for 32 weeks, or 96 evenings. The average attendance of young men each evening has been nine; a total of 864 during the term stated."

The travelling library has been used by 95 persons, 48 men taking out 134 books, and 47 women taking out 213 books; the total issue being 344.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. The Sunday opening of the circulating department, in the opinion of the acting librarian, does not pay. Experience has so far demonstrated that a dozen or 15 persons come for books each Sunday, but with few exceptions they are boys and girls who could as well come on Saturday or after school on other week-days.

Seymour (Ct.) P. L. A special town meeting to take action upon the offer of the Public Library Association to transfer the library of the association to the town was held in the town hall on Nov. 21. It was promptly voted to establish and maintain a public library free to all inhabitants; also that the town appropriate yearly the sum of \$200 for the maintenance and increase of the library. The vote of the town meeting of last October, appropriating \$200 to aid the library association was rescinded, and the meeting then voted to accept the gift of the library association of all its property. When these resolutions had been passed the library association passed out of existence and the Seymour Public Library took its place, the action making it possible to receive the \$200 offered by the state to towns establishing free libraries. Nine directors were then elected.

Washburn (Wis.) P. L. The new public library building has been completed and was formally accepted with appropriate ceremonies by the city on Nov. 16. It is built of brick and cost \$51,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Birkenhead (Eng.) F. P. L. The annual report shows a falling off in the number of books issued by the lending department, while in the reference department there is an increase of 10% in the number of volumes issued. The Sunday opening of the library was discontinued, experience having shown that it was not appreciated. The great increase of the reading public within recent years is seen on comparing the number of books issued by this library during the first year of its existence (1857-8) and its last (1892-3). In the first period upwards of 41,000 volumes were issued, in the last-named period upwards of 252,000, an increase sufficiently indicating the growing demand for books along with the greatly increased supply of them.

Bradford (Eng.) P. F. L. (23d rpt.) Added 5173; total 74,960; issued 521,846. No. borrowers enrolled during year 10,896 (6117 males; 4779 females).

"The library of books for the blind was opened Dec. 10, 1892, and the books are being well used. The collection consists of 80 volumes, embossed in the Braille type, and includes works on history, biography, fiction, etc., besides many portions of the Scriptures."

Cambridge (Eng.) P. F. L. (38th rpt.) Added 1228; total 39,763; issued 97,615, as against 102,625 in the previous year. "The decrease was from the central library, but it was not caused by a falling off in the number of borrowers. During the last six years there has been but little variation in the number of persons borrowing from the libraries, as the highest number in any one year was 3129 and the lowest 2944. The number this year was 3038."

A new edition of the catalog of the lending department is in preparation.

GARDELLI, Fil. Le biblioteche in Italia all'

epoca romana, con un' appendice sulle antiche biblioteche di Ninive ed Alessandria. Milan, Utr. Hoepli, 1893. 16°, 3+223 p. 6.50 lire.

Cont.: 1. Prefazione. 2. Biblioteche private. 3. Biblioteche pubbliche. 4. Appendice: La biblioteca di Ninive, le biblioteche d' Alessandria. 5. Saggio bibliografico.

Hamilton (Ont.) P. L. Two courses of lectures on Dante are to be delivered, and a special list of Dante literature has been prepared and posted in the library; special lists on other subjects will follow.

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. The general inventory begun in 1875 has just been finished under the direction of M. Marchal, assistant librarian. This inventory shows that the library contains 2,150,000 volumes, without mentioning the provincial newspapers of France, which are not yet in bound form.

Gifts and Bequests.

Leominster, Mass. By the will of ex-Alderman Alvah H. Burrage, recently entered for probate, \$5000 is given to the Leominster Public Library for "its enlargement, improvement, and preservation," under the condition that the town shall keep the entire library fully insured against loss by fire.

Lynn, Mass. By the will of Elizabeth M. Shute, widow of the late W. Shute, Lynn receives property valued at \$100,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for the erection of a public library building.

Manchester, Vt. Mrs. H. J. Willing, of Chicago, has given a library building to Manchester, her old home. She has bought a site in an excellent location, and will erect on it a bluestone building, at a cost of several thousand dollars.

Paterson, N. J. A bequest of \$2500 for the founding of a public library, made by William Stenson shortly before his death, in 1875, has just been made available. The provisions of the bequest were that the money should be invested in good security until \$10,000 should be raised by public subscription. This amount has been secured for the Y. M. C. A. by leading members of the association, and an arrangement whereby the bequest and accumulated interest, amounting in all to about \$5000, will go towards the establishment of a library in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Princeton (N. J.) College L. On Nov. 20 the library received from Moses Taylor Pyne, of New York, a large number of autograph letters and documents, including an autograph letter by William of Orange, and various papers executed by English kings. On the same date Junius S. Morgan, of New York, gave to the library a valuable collection of various editions of the classics from the Aldine Press, in fine preservation.

Cataloging and Classification.

HARTFORD (Ct.) PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN, v. 15, nos. 1-4, 1893; including new books added January-October, 1893, and books, both new and old, in science and useful arts. 79 p. O.

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) F. P. L. Finding-list of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading-room. Plainfield, 1893. 28+369 p. O.

Contains index of subjects; Author list; Subject list; Reference department; Biography; Fiction (titles only); and Juvenile (titles only). Printed on manilla paper. Well arranged; but the volume is rather too bulky and unwieldy for convenient use; it would have been better if printed on thinner paper.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Fifth supplement to the finding-list of the Salem Public Library, October, 1893. 8+80 p. O.

Contains the additions to the library from Oct. 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893, arranged on same plan as the previous finding-list; *i. e.*, Index of subjects; Subject-list; Fiction, title-list; Author-list.

The *SALEM (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN* for November has a "special reading-list" on the "History of France, 1515-1774," extending from the reign of Francis I., 1515, to the Regency of Orleans, 1733.

The *SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) LIBRARY BULLETIN* for October contains a short "List of periodicals for 1892," shelved in the library.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Church, James Robb (University football); McMurtry, C: Alexander (The elements of general method based on the principles of Herbart); Manson, Nathaniel J., has no middle name (Inter-oceanic ship-canal communication by the American Isthmus); Taylor, D: Watson (Resistance of ships and screw propulsion).

Bibliography.

AVHANDLINGAR ock Program utgivna vid Svenska ock Finska Akademier ock Skolor under åren 1855-1890. Bibliografi av A. G. S. Josephson. Häfte I. Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1893.

"This publication, the first *häfte* of which is now issued, will be a valuable contribution to Swedish bibliography. Briefly, it will consist of a catalog of all the academic theses delivered in the Swedish and Finnish universities and colleges, as well as of the theses written or defended by Swedes and Finns abroad, and an epitome of the contents of the 'Arsskrifter' or annual registers of the universities of Upsala and Lund.

The arrangement will be an alphabetical one of authors, provided with a systematic index, and exhaustive bibliographical details are promised, modelled on the system adopted at the Library of Halle. Theses by the same author will be sub-arranged chronologically and anonymous works will come last of all. So far as we can judge from a first number, the publication will be a model of precision and minuteness. The only fault to find is that the notes are written in a sort of phonetic Swedish, which is unnecessary, and therefore irritating."—*Ath.*, Nov. 11.

BATES, Katharine Lee. The English religious drama. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1893. c. 4 + 254 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

A bibliography of 15 pages gives lists of useful reference works, books relating to the subject, etc.

CUGIA PILO, G. Bibliosofia; il libro (sua definizione) e la biblioteca (suo ordinamento); idee generali. Sassari, G. Dessi, 1893. 160 p. 8°.

FILIPPINI, ENR. Notizie storico-bibliografiche intorno all' archivio di S. Francesco in Fabriano. Foligno, Artigianelli, 1893. 15 p. 8°.

FUMAGALLI, G. Antonio Blado, tipografo romano del secolo XVI; memoria storico-bibliografica. Milan, Ulr. Hoepli, 1893. 122 p. 16°.

GAYANGOS, P. de. Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Spanish language in the British Museum. IV. London, Clowes & Sons, 1893. 7-345 p. 4°.

HEGEL, G. W. F. The ethics of Hegel; translated selections from his *Rechtsphilosophie*, with introd. by J. Macbride Sterrett, D.D. Bost., Glm & Co., 1893. c. 11 + 216 p. D. cl., \$1.10.

Contains a brief bibliography of Hegel's ethical works, ethical treatises in the spirit of Hegel, and Hegel biographies.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Balt. Bibliographia Hopkinsiensis, 1876-93. Parts 2 and 3, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. Balt., 1893. 50 p. O.

The chemical section was prepared under the editorial supervision of Dr. Wyatt W. Randall; the geological and mineralogical section under the supervision of Prof. G. H. Williams and Prof. W. B. Clark. "Papers not of a chemical or of a geological character are occasionally enumerated, for completeness of statement, when the principal scientific work of the individual has been in these fields." Includes the "important publications of present and former members of the academic staff during the period of their connection with the university; also a full bibliography of present and former fellows and graduates; a few important papers by other members of the university are also enumerated."

KATALOG over den arnamagnæanske Handskriftsamling. Udgivet af Kommissionen for det arnamagnæanske Legat.—Band II. Hefte I. Samling af Bestemmelser vedkommende det arnamagnæanske Legat, etc. Copenhagen, Gyldendal, 1893.

"It is now 162 years since Prof. Arne Magnusson bequeathed his unique collection of Icelandic mss. to the library of the University of Copenhagen, where for more than 30 years he had held the chair of philosophy and Danish antiquities, being the first Iclander so distinguished. The catalogue of this valuable collection, of which the first part of the second volume is now published (vol. I. appeared in 1889), has therefore been issued none too soon, and foreign scholars can now rightly estimate for the first time the importance of the treasures in the custody of the Arnarnagnæan Foundation Committee. Dr. Kr. Kalund, the editor of the present volume, has spared no pains to make it as bibliographically perfect as the nature of things will allow. It contains 1047 titles, of which 670 are quartos and the rest octavos, the octavos, however, including the duodecimos and still smaller sizes. Each title is preceded by a brief introductory description, and succeeded by a note detailing its history and origin. Many of these notes are from the hand of Magnusson himself, usually in Icelandic, occasionally in Latin, and very rarely in a mixture of both."—*Ath.*, Nov. 11.

LINTON, W. J. Life of John Greenleaf Whittier. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1893. 4-198 p. O. (Great writers ser.) cl., \$1.

Contains a full bibliography and chronological list of writings (16 p.).

ROOSEVELT, TH., and GRINNELL, G. Bird, *eds.* American big-game hunting. N. Y., Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 1893. c. 345 p. Il. O. cl., \$2.50.

An appendix gives an account of "The literature of American big-game hunting."

SCHAFF, Ph. D.D. Theological propædæutic. [*Also*] A ministerial library; by Rev. S. Macauley Jackson. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1893. c. 10 + 536 + 60 p. O. cl. *net*, \$3.

Contains classified bibliography of a ministerial library, chiefly of books in English.

SPALDING, F. P. Notes on the testing and use of hydraulic cement. Ithaca, N. Y., Andrus & Church, 1893. c. 5 + 108 p. S. cl., \$1.

The fourth chapter contains a selected list of recent periodical literature on the subject.

TUCKERMANN, Bayard. William Jay and the constitutional movement for the abolition of slavery: with a preface by John Jay. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1893. c. 23 + 185 p. pors. O. cl., \$2.50.

Contains a 4-p. bibliography.

VINCENT, Marvin R., *D.D.* Students' New Testament handbook. N. Y., C: Scribner's Sons, 1893. 8 + 160 p. O. cl., net, \$1.50.

Contains many references to books useful in New Testament study.

ERRORS.

It would save inquirers some disappointment and vexation if the LIBRARY JOURNAL or some other journal would print such typographical and other errors as might be pointed out. I send a few as an example of what may be done in this way:

Cushing's Initials, 1: 50, 1 col., 27 l., for "the old love and the new, 18—," read "or the bachelor's ward, N. Y., 1857."

— 1: 256, 2 col., 29 l., and 2: 133, 1 col., 19 l. from bot., for "Mrs. Horace Wemys Smith" read "Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith."

— 1: 128, 2 col., 2 l., for "Milgenwatha" read "Milkanwatha."

— 1: 264, 1 col., l. 5, 6, 7, "The insurgent chief" was written by James McHenry. Halkett & Laing, 2: 1239, make the same error.

Cent. Dict., p. 2312, 2 col., 37 l. from bot., for "pad" read "pad'."

Contemp. Rev., 45: 895, 2 l. from bot., for "G. S. Davies" read "Samuel Harris."

Poole's Index, 1: 26, 2 col., 14 l. from bottom, for "107" read "199."

— 1: 443, 1 col., 17 l., for "663" read "633."

— 1: 928, 2 col., 6 l., for "31" read "21."

— 2: 444, 2 col., 33 l., for "22" read "28."

Bull. Bost. P. L., 3: 65, 12 l. from bottom, "xvii., p. 37," and "viii., p. 72," are wrong.

Bates Hall, Bost. P. L., 1: 841, 2 col., 19 l., for "30, il., S. M." read "30, il., H. M."

Histor. Fiction, Bost. P. L., 1875, p. 11, 2 col., top, for "Helen Hazlett, Gennair," read "M. H. Tatem, Glennair." Miss Tatem was a teacher in Phila.

Clarke's Conc. to Shak., 1853, L. & B. Throughout the book the references to the greater part of Act II., sc. 1, in Mid. N's Dr. are given as II. 2, and all of those of the 2d scene are given as II. 3.

Lit. World, v. 10, p. III., under Kip, L., for "268" read "278."

Sabin, Bib. Am., 6: 515, 9 l. The 1st ed. of Ford's Raids was dated 1863 and has 313 pp.

Holden & L., Hist. of Lockwood family, Phil. 1889. In the index, p. 866, there is "Edmond, Mr., 633, 634, 635." On those pages is "Edmond Lockwood," but no "Mr. Edmond." On p. 837, 1 col., 22 l. from bot., for "1577^d, Edmond, 321" read "1577^d Ann, 321." In the index only one ref. is made to Edmond Lockwood, and that is incorrect. The name occurs several times on pp. 633-35.

English Catal., 1864, p. 169, 2 l. from bot., for "Queen mother, . . Bentley, 1841," read "The queen's poisoner; or, France in the sixteenth century. Bentley, 1841." The book was issued by Bentley in 1844 as "The queen mother," and he issued it again in 1853 as "Catherine de Medicis; or, the queen-mother."

JOHN EDMANDS.

In looking over a file of 80 accurate a review as the *Academy*, I find a serious blunder in v. 41: 12^a (2 Ja. 1892). The English reviewer has it that "Main travelled roads" was written by Hamlin Garnet. It is to be hoped that the English edition (T. Fisher Unwin) does not read that way on the title-page.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

ALBANY, DEC. 5, 1893 [STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL].

INDEXES.

Electrical Engineering, published by F. Deland, The Rookery, Chicago, begins with the November number a new arrangement of the "synoptical index of current electrical literature" that has always been an important feature of this little technical monthly. The index, which has heretofore been incorporated in the magazine, is now broadened in scope, and as "Deland's synoptical index of current technical literature" is published separately as a supplement to *Electrical Engineering*. It covers technical articles appearing in the chief American and foreign periodicals and books on technical subjects. The titles of the articles recorded are accompanied by brief descriptive notes, giving the special subject covered, the manner of treatment and point of view of the writer, also data as to length of article, illustrations, diagrams, and tables, if any. The index is arranged under subjects; each subject has a separate page; the pages are printed on one side only, and instead of being bound in usual magazine form are perforated and held together by a silk cord. This arrangement is to allow of forming a continuous subject index by separating the pages and filing the sheets of the current number in their proper position in the preceding copy; each subject sheet is consecutively paged, thus facilitating filing. It is announced that the index may also be printed on cards, arranged for card indexes. The index supplement to the November issue consists of 56 pages, covering 42 subjects, and containing 617 entries.

Humors and Blunders.

As a specimen of "library humor" the following reply to an inquiry concerning a guarantor's signature is a gem, and as a specimen of "English as she is wrote" it out-Billings Billings. Possibly, sickness may account for the erratic murder of the queen's English—the correspondent was certainly laboring under a very bad spell:

As written.

DER SAR Misder Jacob Schwartz I en signed Dye Bil my on every teng well be o ried
Just truly —

Translation.

DEAR SIR: Mister Jacob Schwartz. I signed the bill [certificate] my own [self]. Everything will be all right. Yours truly, —

J. SCHWARTZ.

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(See last three previous issues for Commendations 1, 2, and 3.)

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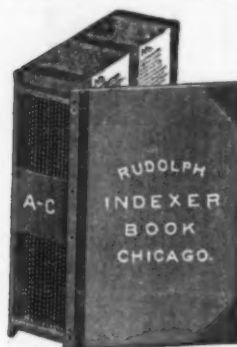
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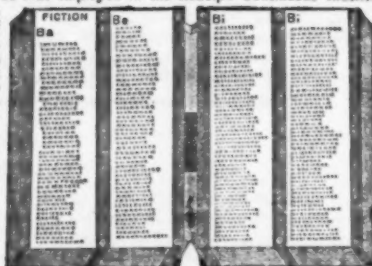
(Patented in the United States and all Foreign Countries.)

Method of Indexing is the same as that employed in the Rudolph Continuous Indexer.



The RUDOLPH INDEXER BOOK consists of a number of card-holders of heavy cardboard with one or two columns on both sides. On the back edge of each card-holder are two double hinges by which means other card-holders may be flexibly connected or disconnected.

Independent book-covers are furnished, and a book may thus be formed of one card-holder and later increased as desired. If the book becomes too bulky it may be separated and by adding covers two or more independent books formed.



The Rudolph Indexer Case.

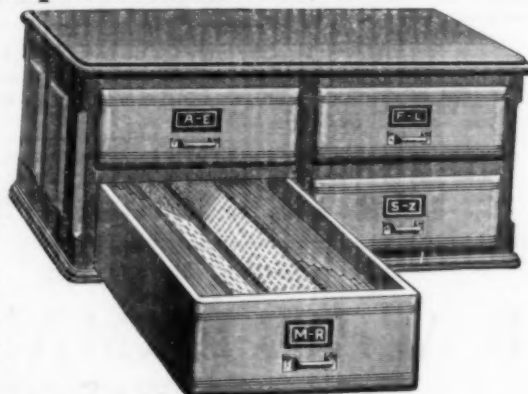
(Patented in the United States and all Foreign Countries.)

Method of Indexing is the same as that employed in the Rudolph Continuous Indexer.

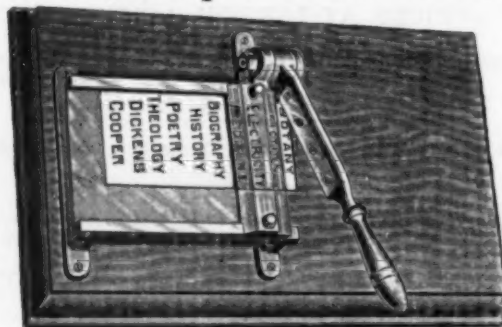
The RUDOLPH INDEXER CASE consists of a series of card-holders placed on their edges in a drawer, and they may be turned as the pages of a book, exhibiting at each view 272 single-line entries.

We furnish the INDEXER CASE in one, two, four, six and eight drawers.

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This invention is for the purpose of cutting the entries or cards for insertion in the card-holders, but can also be used for many other purposes.

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An unnecessary margin of only 1/32d of an inch on the top and 1/32d of an inch on the bottom of each entry will amount to 354th inches of waste space on each card-holder.

The cutter will cut cardboard where spacing between the printed or written lines is 1/64th of an inch.

EXTRACT FROM

The Nation

August 31, 1893.

THE LIBRARIANS AT CHICAGO.

A promise for the future is to be found in the Rudolph Indexer. It may be remembered that when the Association returned from California, it brought home rumors of a great discovery which was as yet a secret, but was expected to reduce the cost of cataloguing by half or three-quarters, and to do away with the need of brains in it altogether. When the secret came out a year later, it appeared that cataloguers would have as much need of attention and judgment and knowledge as ever, and that the invention was rather a way of presenting the catalogue to the public than a new method of making it. Even this, however, appears, from the specimens shown in the A. L. A. Comparative Exhibit, to be of importance enough to justify the Californian excitement. When the card catalogue ousted the book catalogue thirty or forty years ago, it justified its claims to the exclusive possession of the field by the fact that it could be kept up to date by daily or even hourly additions in a way that was impossible to its predecessor. Yet there have always been those who preferred the printed or written page to the written or printed card because it gave them the satisfaction of seeing many titles at the same time, and did not compel them to pick over the cards one by one to find a desired title. They would even consider the cost of printing and the trouble of looking through the inevitable supplements slight in comparison with the handling of those provoking bits of cardboard. To them the Rudolph system is a boon, for it has the great merit of the book—simultaneous view of many titles—with what was previously the exclusive merit of the card catalogue, viz., absolute contemporaneity. It is exhibited in three forms (suited to different ends)—drawers, books, and a machine. The first shows two long pages at once, the second four, and the third six pages. In quickness of adjustment and of use it is far ahead of the Leyden, the Sacconi, and other card-book attempts to do away with the defects of the card catalogue; and it shows at once ten times as many titles as they can do. Like them, however, and like the card catalogue itself, it has one inferiority to the printed catalogue: it must be used in the library and not taken home. But for every other purpose it deserves to be called, as it was by one of the librarians, "the coming catalogue."

The Indexer Company, however, are not content with this, it appears, but wish to satisfy the claim made for the contrivance at first, that it would relieve the brains of the cataloguer. They now think of establishing a central cataloguing and classifying bureau, by which titles of new books can be furnished to libraries as soon as the books are published, possibly with descriptive or characterizing notes, and certainly with the classification according to the three systems most in vogue—the "dic-

tionary," "decimal" and "expansive." With most commendable liberality, they propose to print the title not merely on slips for the "Indexer," but also on cards which can be used in its rival, the card catalogue, by those libraries who prefer their present way of putting titles before the public or shrink from the cost of a change. The scheme also includes the preparation of a large stock of titles of the most common books, so that a library just starting would find its catalogue ready-made by selection from this stock. These older titles, we should suppose, would be printed only on the slips, on the supposition that no new library would now commence with a card catalogue. Large libraries no doubt will always keep their force of cataloguers, for their work must be more elaborate than this is intended to be; but when the Rudolph system is in full operation, there seems to be no reason why, in libraries of thirty thousand volumes or less, there should be any cataloguers at all; or, if they should still be found necessary, their work would be much simplified and aided by the bureau.

The Association have long been talking of the need of co-operative, or, more properly speaking, central cataloguing. It is a commonplace to insist on the wastefulness of a thousand persons in a thousand libraries all cataloguing and classifying the same book instead of having it done by one person once for all. Various schemes have been suggested, but no one has had the nerve and the money to carry them out. Once a feeble attempt was made, but it came to nothing. It needs great perseverance fully to establish such a work. It is not enough to convince the public that the scheme is good. The libraries, whose inertia is very great, must be made to believe that it will succeed, must in fact see it in successful operation, before they will feel justified in taking hold and helping it to succeed. But if the movement can survive the period of delay and discouragement, there can be no doubt that it will render very great services to all the smaller libraries, which sometimes cannot afford and sometimes cannot obtain competent assistance; and it will not be useless even to the larger ones. To new libraries, unhampered by traditions and by already having catalogues constructed and books arranged on the old methods, it would be invaluable. It would furnish lists of books to buy from, and, even before the books were in the library, the cards would be ready for the catalogue. Ordinarily a new library waits weeks and even months while a busy corps of writers is cataloguing and arranging the stock of books with which it starts. No need for that if this bureau were at hand. We hope that the scheme will not fall through, and that its promoters will be able to face the certain discouragements that await them."

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Experts have long declared satisfactory printed catalog cards the most important item in reducing expenses and improving facilities in public and private libraries. Many articles have been written pointing out their various uses and advantages. In 1877, at its first annual meeting, the American Library Association appointed as a special committee on these printed cards, President Winsor, Secretary Dewey, and R. R. Bowker, of *The Publishers' Weekly*. It was discussed at the London Meeting in 1877, and has been under consideration for 16 years. At Lake George, in 1885, a special session of the A. L. A. was held on call of Secretary Dewey, and it was determined to carry out the work as soon as certain arrangements could be perfected. At Columbia College Library, the next year, the co-operation committee, with others, held a full meeting and confirmed the decision. During all these 16 years the Library Bureau has been constantly in consultation and co-operation with the A. L. A. officers and committees, and steadily engaged in experiments, at its own cost, looking to the production of these cards promptly enough and cheaply enough to make the plan a success.

After spending much time and money, we finally succeeded in perfecting new machinery which overcame mechanical difficulties, and after consultation with leading librarians and publishers decided to begin the work in 1893. This was announced at the A. L. A. Lakewood meeting in 1892, and again at Chicago in 1893 (A. L. A. proceedings, p. 70²⁵), where the co-operation committee reported that after years of preparation the printed catalog cards of new books had been taken up in earnest by the Library Bureau and in the near future would be carried out energetically. Abundant notice was given because the sporadic attempts heretofore made had resulted only in loss of money and annoyance to all concerned. We have deferred action till we are able to guarantee our work to subscribers. Every detail has been carefully studied, and our experience in this kind of work has been so large that publishers and librarians have been confident that when we did undertake it, it would be carried to a successful issue. We are now prepared to supply public and private libraries, booksellers, and others interested, with every

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Call number

Sparks, Jared
Adams, Herbert Baxter,

Life and writings of Jared Sparks; comprising selections from his journals and correspondence

Boston Houghton, Mifflin & co. 1893. 2v. portraits, O. cl. \$5.

Call number

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey

Two bites at a cherry, with other tales

Boston Houghton, Mifflin & co. 1894 [c. 1893] 4+269 p. D. cl. \$1.25

Contents. Two bites at a cherry — For bravery on the field of battle — The Chevalier de Ressequier — Goliath — My cousin the colonel — A Christmas fantasy, with a moral — Her dying words

Al2 Two

Cards of any desired size will be printed, if specially ordered, to fit catalogs already started. We recommend strongly, however, the adoption of the almost universally used 33 size, 7⁶/₁₆ x 12⁶/₁₆ cm. (3 x 5 in. approximately), which has proved most desirable.

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put in separate boxes make the best list of outstanding orders. A complete set makes the best annotated alfabetical or classed bibliography of current books. The uses are almost endless, for catalogs, reading lists, indexes, bibliographies, etc., are merely various arrangements of individual book titles, and these printed cards are so cheap that it is economy to shuffle them into the desired order instead of copying titles by hand, while cards are always in exact alphabetical or classified order up to the very day.

Private book owners can make the same applications and also use them for lists of books read or to be read or bought, and for various purposes connected with individual study and record.

Booksellers can make these cards save many times their cost by keeping author, title, dictionary, and classed catalogs of their stock and of the books published since Nov. 1, 1893, available to all their clerks and customers for instant reference.

Publishers will find them even more valuable than booksellers, libraries, or readers, for the cards promptly issued from advance sheets are the best possible announcements, reaching the very people most likely to order; and as they are preserved in the many forms of catalogs and in a multitude of libraries and book-stores available to bookbuyers, those interested are sure to learn of the publications which they will buy.

COST.—As the number of books to be issued during the year is uncertain, and as some books may be cataloged with two cards and others with half a dozen, subscriptions are taken for the year at so much per 1000 cards issued, including postage, as follows:

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" " " 33 r " " 	9.00
" " " 33 x " " 	10.50

i.e., 50 cents for each 100 cards issued, for cataloging, proof-reading, printing, and handling. To this is added the cost of the cards, postage, and mailing as follows:

L. B. standard 33 l cards, 200 grams, per 100.....	\$0.25
" " 33 r " 300 " " 40
" " 33 x " 400 " " 55

This makes the total cost of the cards, delivered as fast as printed, only 75c., 90c., or \$1.05 per 100.

Difference in price is due to the difference in the weight or thickness of the cards and to the added postage for the heavier cards. Samples of the three weights will be sent on application. Unless advised to the contrary the lowest-priced cards will be sent to all subscribers.

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OTHER PRINTED TITLES.

In addition to cataloging current new books, we shall at an early day include in the scheme under separate subscriptions several special works for which we have been making necessary preparation. Among these we mention fully annotated cards for the 5000-volume A. L. A. Library shown at the World's Fair; carefully selected lists of the best books on much used subjects, like electricity, photography, etc.; the most important works on bibliography and library economy, *i.e.*, the librarians' working tools; also card indexes to important larger sets, including public documents if the government can not be induced to do this greatly needed work. In short our Catalog department will do whatever co-operative cataloging work is most needed up to the full limit of the support accorded.

Any one familiar with the possibilities and the skilled labor and prompt service which are absolutely necessary to success will see at once that this work can not be done for many times this price were it not for the peculiar machinery and special facilities for making and distributing which we have perfected during the last 16 years and which do not exist elsewhere. All these we place at the disposal of the libraries and bookmen, and shall do for them all that their support will justify. We do not ask them to share in any experiment, but offer what we have proved our ability to supply promptly and well, for we have been for three years distributing similar cards for other uses, having printed during the last year over 90,000 different titles and issued more than 4,000,000 printed cards.

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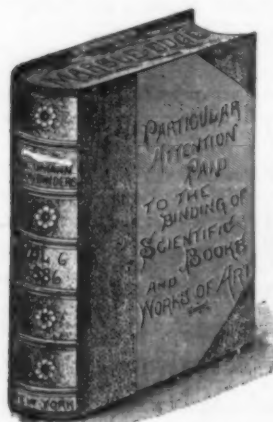
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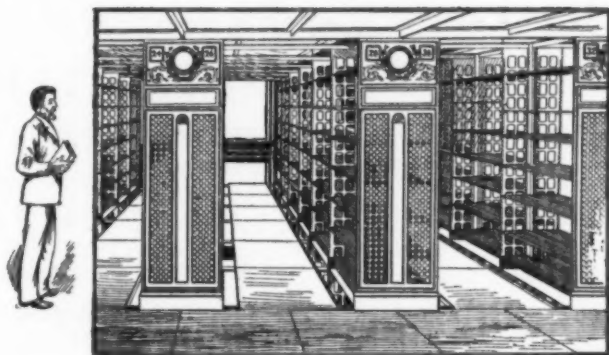
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